

The Plutocratic Ark in the November Elections

As Seen by the Artist of the Comic Journal "Life"

Comment on Passing Events

By Frederic Heath

Switzerland has just held a national election. The Socialists came out of it with the usual gains. They elected ten members of parliament, a gain of three.

Archbishop Messmer of Milwaukee has issued a Thanksgiving proclamation in which he inveighs against Socialism and all sorts of evils combined, including the "Godless" public schools. Now why should a man of God take sides against the working class in its cry for economic justice?

The new Socialist daily in Milwaukee will make its first appearance next Thursday afternoon. It will be a daily newspaper in every sense, with full news reports and the real news of the city gathered by a staff of reporters who do not have to wear muzzles. It starts with a very large subscription list.

Reports have gone out to various newspapers of a proposed impeachment of Mayor Seidel. Let no one take seriously what is regarded in Milwaukee as a silly piece of burlesque impudently proposed by a couple of discredited gang aldermen. It is an effort to divert attention from Mayor Seidel's exposure of the crooked work of the tax department which is still under a Democratic official.

The Associated Press sent out a column of stuff about the dizzy and laughable play of the gang minority aldermen regarding an alleged impeachment of Mayor Seidel of Milwaukee. It is interesting to note that plutocratic news gathering agency takes so much interest in Milwaukee that it has at last found some news in that city worth sending out. However, this "news" that it takes so uncritically to is just about as important as would be the news that some prison bird had actually sneaked

up quite close to some court house and daringly wagged his fingers in front of his nose at it. Just about as "newsworthy."

Our esteemed contemporary, the Catholic fortnightly Review, puts too much store, it seems to me, in the sort of tactics resorted to by a Rev. Kluser of Morgantown, W. Va. Issuing defamatory circulars to try to prevent the Socialists from holding meetings is calculated to help rather than retard the spread of Socialism. Coarse persecution never avails in the long run. And especially in West Virginia, where the miners are hideously exploited by the monsters in shameful control of the people's fuel shortage, the man of the cloth who does service for the wealthy barons will sooner or later lose the confidence of the oppressed class. And he ought to.

In the matter of war there ought to be a single standard of morality, just as it is urged that there should be a single standard of morality among the people themselves in the matter of personal conduct. We have one standard that says even idiots shall not be put to death to improve the race. A dying person cannot be put to death to end the agony of approaching dissolution. We are properly careful of human life in our every day walks of life, yet have quite another standard when it comes to murder in gross, i. e., war. Thus, it is shocking to even think of impelling a human life at home, but glorious to send useful human lives to slaughter when some ruler outside the home sounds the call.

Blood Brothers

In his political autobiography now running in the wide awake Amer. Magazine, Senator LaFollette tells of a visit he made to McKinley in an effort to get ex-Gov. Hoard of Wisconsin a cabinet portfolio. McKinley was being besieged to appoint Henry C. Payne, the Milwaukee prac-

tical political boss, and an enemy of LaFollette, to the cabinet. Says the latter:

"I explained to him what forces Payne represented in Wisconsin, and indeed he had already known Payne's work as a lobbyist in Washington in connection especially with beef trust matters, and I knew he abominated that sort of thing. But he told me that he believed no other man had ever been so strongly endorsed by prominent influential politicians in every part of the country as was Payne for that appointment. When it was nearly time for me to go, McKinley said:

"Bob, I may not be able to appoint Hoard, but I will say to you that Henry Payne shall not be a member of my cabinet."

"When I saw McKinley at the White House in the following winter, he told me how the effort to secure Payne's appointment had culminated. He said that Hanna had come to him just before his final decision was made and said: 'You may wipe out every obligation that you feel toward me, if you'll only put Henry Payne in the cabinet.'"

"McKinley's answer was: 'Mark, I would do anything in the world I could for you, but I cannot put a man

When the Socialist administration in Milwaukee took possession of the city hall it looked the country over to secure an expert health man for health commissioner of the city. Finally it prevailed on the war department at Washington to grant an indefinite leave of absence to Dr. Colby Rucker, who had gained fame in the suppression of epidemics for the government, and Dr. Rucker was duly installed at the head of the health office. His career of usefulness was, however, cut

short not long after in a most shameful way. A woman, named Catherine H. Isidor, suddenly claimed that she had been wronged by Dr. Rucker, and the district attorney, a "reform" politician named McGee, maliciously pounced upon the opportunity and had the doctor arrested. As it came out that the woman had made false charges against almost every prominent business and professional man in Milwaukee, it became evident to the people that the health commissioner was being "jobbed," and although he resigned in disgust at the trick that had been played upon him, public sentiment is still bitter against the fellow, McGee, for the part he took in the political "job." On being examined, the woman was found not to be in the condition she alleged, and the case was dropped.

McGee is a man of thick cheek, and while he has virtually been under cloud ever since, he has been enough to still hold his head up and to still play the "reform" politician. Only the other day he and his boon companion, Henry Cochems (both of them are notorious legislative lobbyists) were out in Los Angeles helping the monster, Otis, in his fight against the working class.

Not long ago the Heisdorf woman sued this paper for libel. And now comes an added chapter in Katie Heisdorf's life of mischief making. She has drifted down to Washington and is playing her old trick of making charges against citizens there. Washington officials have written the Milwaukee district attorney about the matter, and we give below the main part of the correspondence:

Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Headquarters of the Metropolitan Police Department, Richard Sylvester, Major and Superintendent.

Washington, November 15, 1911. Hon. W. C. Zabel, District Attorney, Milwaukee, Wis. City Hall, Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Sir: One Catherine Heisdorf, formerly a resident of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is now in this city. On October 18, 1911, she was taken into custody by a member of the police force of this jurisdiction and examined by the Board of Police Surgeons as to her sanity. Since that time the woman has had one Leo Fitzgerald arrested on the charge of disorderly conduct, which charge was dismissed by the court.

Being informed that this woman is known to you officially, I would be pleased to have you advise me concerning her to such an extent as you may feel at liberty to do so.

Very truly yours, Richard Sylvester, Major and Superintendent, Office of District Attorney, Milwaukee, Nov. 17, '11.

Honorable Richard Sylvester, Major and Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C. Dear Sir:—In reply to your inquiry concerning one Catherine Heisdorf,

(Continued on page 2.)

Victor L. Berger in Michigan

[From the Jackson, (Mich.) Citizen Press.]

"The Socialists of the United States will poll 2,000,000 votes at the next national election," declared Congressman, Victor L. Berger, the famous Milwaukee Socialist, in an interview with The Citizen Press Thursday morning. Mr. Berger arrived in Jackson Thursday morning, and in the evening will deliver a lecture on Socialism at the First Methodist church, appearing on the Epworth League lecture course.

He's a fighter, is Berger, and a strenuous one. He's enthusiastic, intensely so, but to talk with him personally is to talk with a big, broad, genial German, who is graciousness, courtesy and friendliness, Simon pure. He talks Socialism with the avidity and interest of a thorough master of the subject.

Congressman Berger is one of the most active Socialist workers in the country, and it is to him that much of the credit for the advancement of the movement in the United States is due. Since 1883 he has fought for his cause and has seen Milwaukee, his home city, grow from a voting strength of 144 Socialist votes to 28,000 at the last election. Mr. Berger is the man who made Eugene V. Debs a Socialist back in 1895.

In my cabinet who is known as a lobbyist.

But the great Roosevelt, professional reformer, had no such compunctions. How significant of capitalist party politics! Old party politicians stand together, reform or no reform. They mouth fine phrases, they have the poor people's interests at heart, yet—politics is politics.

Some More False Witness

ARE POOR FARMERS—MILWAUKEE'S SOCIALIST MUNICIPAL POTATO FARM COSTS MORE THAN RETURNS. Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 11.—The Socialist city administration which announced that it would demonstrate the practicality of municipal collective ownership last spring when it seeded thirty-five acres of potatoes has realized 150 bushels. These were sold and the money was turned into the city treasury. The plan of aiding the poor by furnishing potatoes when they were high

"Milwaukee is the only large city without a business man's administration," said Mr. Berger, continuing in his interview. "It had business men's administrations for sixty-four years, and it was always a case of 'turn the grafters out.' We have had a workingman's administration for a year and a half, and while the business men are opposed to us, yet they cannot say any of the administration is dishonest. There are ten papers in Milwaukee knocking us every day, yet not one of them have accused us of grafting."

"We set out to eliminate the contractor, a business man with business men behind him. An anxious patriot got out an injunction. In fact, one got out twenty-six injunctions compelling the city to employ a contractor. The charter said that the city must let the work to the lowest bidder. The contractors had a ring. The lowest bid was 50 per cent. more than it should have been and the other bids ranged up to 300 per cent. or more. They divided the profits on every contract. This, too, was business by a business men's administration. Well, we beat the devil around the bush, and the commissioner of public works bid on city contracts, saved \$230,000 in one year paid union wages and the work was well and honestly done. In-

centially we fixed the minimum wage for city employees for eight hours' work at \$2 per day, and more anxious patriots got out several more injunctions."

Describing the methods of propaganda in the face of opposing newspapers, Mr. Berger said: "It was done by our 'Bundle Brigade,' young men who every Sunday distributed in every part of the city, literature upon current topics, printed in ten different languages, fitted to the comprehension of such section."

"I've been in Congress seven months. I listened to all the speeches, and tried to find out what was the difference between the democrats and the republicans. I asked a leader of the republicans in the cloak room. 'I'll tell you in confidence,' he said, 'there isn't any.'"

Rep. Berger at Albion. ALBION, Mich., November 23.—A large number of citizens and almost the entire student body were much interested last evening by a lecture given by Victor L. Berger, the first and only member of congress sent to Washington by the Socialist party. Although his subject was "Why Milwaukee Became Socialistic," his audience gained much information along lines of the growing Socialist party.

The city appropriated a sum of money toward the enterprise (half of which was returned) and various people donated the use of lots and tracts of land. One hundred families worked the small lots and the commission looked after the big tracts, employing a farmer to superintend the work. Moreover, the city plowed the land and the seed was furnished free to the families. As a result, although because of the droughts it was not a favorable potato year, twenty-three hundred bushels of potatoes were afforded the families that cultivated the land, and the crop from the big tracts was sold and a revenue derived. Many families were thus saved from becoming public charges, and in various ways the results were so satisfactory that the commission will start on a larger scale next season. One of the side advantages of the work was the fact that noxious weeds were kept from spreading in various parts of the residence districts.

So much for newspaper lies No. 84,067!

The Socialist party of the United States is democratically managed. It is managed by referendum and by initiative by members through their local branches. It is not strange, therefore, considering the extensive membership sometimes in some places, of members not thoroughly versed in their Socialism and their economics—and their gumption—that strange ideas should be put forward for referendum. Even as

(Continued on page 2.)

I desire to inform you that I recently received an inquiry concerning her from the Board of Charities of your city, and gave them substantially the same information contained in this letter.

This woman has caused a great deal of annoyance to various reputable citizens of this city during the past few

(Continued on page 2.)

This is the last local edition of The Milwaukee Social-Democratic Herald.

The Milwaukee Leader, with the strength of a thousand horses, will take its place. New life, new tone, new hope and vigor come with it. The Socialist movement steps into a higher plane of public concern with the advent of the new daily. All about us we notice signs of progress and an enlarged awakening of the toiling masses. Milwaukee is no longer the only Socialist city in this country. There are a score of other municipalities that have risen in their true might and power. Soon these cities and others will have metropolitan Socialist newspapers.

However, the Socialists of the Cream City are the vanguard of proletarian advance. The working class here is blazing the way, throwing the glaring scarlet light far to the front and turning night to day.

The prospects of The Milwaukee Leader are bright indeed. A spirit of hearty welcome already pervades the air in Milwaukee, and the public is anxious for its appearance. The local capitalist press is intensely silent on the matter, but, judging from information derived from its camps, is extremely concerned. Everything is being done by it to entrench and ward off our onslaught. Facts are that every paper will lose from one-third to two-thirds of its subscribers in the working people's wards when The Leader comes on deck. But these signs are no reason why every comrade should not be active in one way or another, boosting the subscription list of our daily. We must get into the wards where old party politicians and henchmen of the capitalist class still have a large following. In order to swamp the enemy next spring, non-partisan ticket and all. The paper will be a hummer from its start. To the excellent staff of editorial ability we have been successful in adding James R. Howe. Howe has been local editorial writer on The Milwaukee Journal for years, and everything in the power of that paper was done to keep his services. But to no avail—Howe will write crisp edi-

torials for the Leader from now on.

Just as every department connected with the daily is working overtime to be ready by December 7th, so every Socialist in city and state should be doing extra duty, first to get subscribers, and second, to take one or more bonds. We must have close to 35,000 readers in order to get the necessary advertising, and we can command the advertising if we have that many subscribers. We have less than one week in which to reach that number. Let every comrade from now on be on the firing line.

Lost you forget, be informed again that in case you hold an Old Bond and have not turned the same in to the Citizen's Trust Company to be exchanged for new bonds, or paid in full, do so at once. This is very important because the new bonds cannot be given out till everyone of the old bonds have been turned in. If you do not get the new bonds on December 1st, be not alarmed for they will come to you in due time. Remember that there are over 6,400 separate bonds to be signed each by the president, by the secretary and by the Citizen's Trust Company.

Lealie F. Cross, One of Our Young Bondholders

SUBSCRIPTION FOR BONDS Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company \$100,000 in Denominations of \$10.00 Each

I, the undersigned, do hereby agree to and with the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company and with each and all other subscribers, to subscribe and pay for the amount of bonds shown to be issued and sold by said Company to the Citizen's Trust Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as trustee, a total of said bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand (\$100,000) dollars; said bonds to be issued in denominations of ten (\$10.00) dollars, interest at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually; said bonds to be consecutively numbered and to be paid as follows: One-fifth, fifteen years; one-fifth, seventeen years; one-fifth, eighteen years; one-fifth, nineteen years; and one-fifth, twenty years from date of issue of bonds. 1911, and to be secured by a first mortgage on the goods, property and chattels of said company, which are to be particularly described in the mortgage when executed.

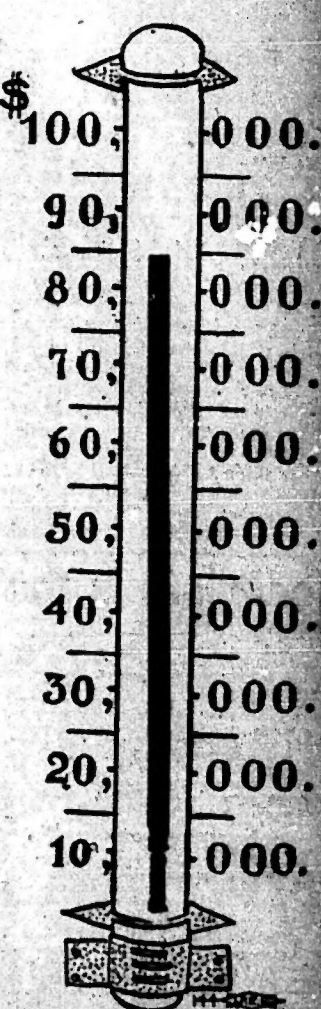
In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this..... day of..... A. D. 1911.

Number of Bonds..... Name..... (Seal)

Amount of Bonds..... A sum

Bonds can be given in installments of \$5.00 a month for each bond subscribed. Enclosed find remittance of \$..... in payment for the above.

It's Nearing the Top!



The Daily Bonds This Week \$84,470 Last Week \$83,140 GAIN \$1,330

a matter of tactics, the following proposal, coming from a town in Kansas, must strike the average Socialist as rather remarkable:

"Motion made and carried that Coffeyville Local initiate a referendum drive as follows: First—All localities of the United States with the population of 10,000 or more shall be played call a general inside strike on January 2, 1912. Each worker now employed on the shop, factory, mine, or railroad, which he or she is employed, and those unemployed go to where last employed on January 2, 1912, and tell the present management that from now on the workers will run the tools of production and distribution for themselves, and if they wish to work with them and share the labor as well as profit with the workers, all right, otherwise get out, because we can run it without them."

Now I think I begin to understand why capitalism is so apprehensive of the referendum. Think of what might happen if by any chance the above proposal should be carried!

Interest at White Heat at Los Angeles

(By National Socialist Press)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 30.—Driven to desperation by the irremediable onslaught of the Socialists, the "Old Guard" is standing in the trench fighting desperately for life.

Next Tuesday will tell the tale!

"Nothing short of a miracle can save us from the impending political cataclysm—the Socialists are about to overwhelm the combined strength of our party," said a "good government" official at the Union League club last night.

The Otis papers bitterly fought woman suffrage until the last hour and now they are pathetically pleading for its defeat.

NOTICE TO READERS OF THE LOCAL EDITION OF THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD RESIDING OUTSIDE OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE.

As the Milwaukee Leader starts on December 7, this will be the last copy of the local edition of the Social-Democratic Herald you will receive.

Subscribers who have paid for the local edition will have their time extended for the National edition to correspond to the difference in price between the local and national edition. The national edition will be the only edition of the Herald which will be published after this issue.

We cannot undertake to transfer your credit on the local edition of the Herald to the Milwaukee Leader.

NOTICE TO MILWAUKEE READERS OF THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

The Social-Democratic Herald will not be circulated in Milwaukee after the Milwaukee Leader appears. Since the day for the Milwaukee Leader's appearance is set for December 7, this is the last copy of the Herald you will receive. Your name will be entered on the Milwaukee Leader's subscription list automatically. All subscription credit due Milwaukee Herald readers will be transferred to their credit on the Milwaukee Leader.

To shareholders we will send the National edition of the Herald.

ing with the women to "save the city from the awful calamity of Socialism" by voting for the gang of grafters that are in power at the present time. What the Times really fears is that the Socialists will win and with them the workers will be able to repeal the anti-picket law and take the police department out of the hands of the M. and M.

In addition to this Otis is interested in certain land and water grabs that will be stopped if Harriman and the Socialists are elected.

One of the features that complicates the campaign is the fact that a prohibition referendum is to be voted on at the election on December 5. This referendum has not become an issue in the campaign but it hides far to do so because the liquor interests have been so ill advised as to crowd the affair forward in full page advertisements in the daily newspapers. This will force the churches into action and prohibition may be taken up as a last resort.

Since the Old Guard has taken hold of the management of the campaign the saloons have poured money into the coffers of the "good government" organization. As opposed to this the hardtenders union stands solidly for the Socialist ticket. The hardtenders have more friends than their employers. The danger to the liquor interests is that the workers may resent the action of the big brewers and distillers in donating immense sums to the campaign fund of the exploiters.

A feature of the campaign that has been a power is the Socialist theatre. The show house is situated on Fifth street. Motion pictures are shown at this place and the latest sensation is a series of pictures showing scenes along Owens river aqueduct depicting the immense dam in course of construction in the lands owned by Otis, Earl and others of the plunderbund. The picture shows a private aqueduct to carry the water to Chatsworth Park where it will be impounded in another reservoir on private land.

Senator Winfield R. Gaylord of Milwaukee, Charlotte Perkins Gilman of New York and J. Stitt Wilson, mayor of Berkeley, are among the latest speakers added to the list.

Lincoln Stephens, who is in Los Angeles for the McNamara trial,

declares there was never a political campaign conducted with the complicity, vigor and enthusiasm as the one now carried on by the Socialists.

Never have daily papers gone to such extremes in lies and vilifications. With the exception of the Scripps paper every newspaper in Los Angeles is sending up a prolonged wail to "save the city" from the Socialists.

The city is flooded with anonymous circulars, some of them of a scurrilous character, all aimed at the Socialists. The bill boards are being used and one glaring placard reads: "Don't vote yourself into the breadline—Vote for Alexander."

This is a weak defense for accusations that the go-go-gos are planning a \$75,000,000 land and water and harbor steal!

Another placard shows the stars and stripes and the red flag with the question: "Under which flag? Answer December 5th."

Socialists have issued a most effective reply in the shape of a three flag placard, adding the black flag of capitalistic piracy.

McNamara Trial

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 30.—With eleven pre-emptory challenges, it will clear the jury box down to seven jurors. During the past week the character of the talesmen and the attitude of Judge Bordwell has been most discouraging. The decisions have been of such a nature that the judge and chief counsel for the defense have on several occasions come into sharp conflict.

Darrow sprung a sensation when he declared that he did not want jurors who were inclined to any half-way measures.

"We want this jury box defendant to be given his liberty or to be hanged," was the astounding declaration of the attorney when the judge hesitated concerning challenge of a juror who was not certain as to what he would do regarding circumstantial evidence. Darrow expected the prosecutor to challenge the man for cause and upon his failure to do so Darrow challenged. The judge kept his ruling in abeyance two days waiting to decide whether to permit the defense

(Continued on page 2.)

The Racial Variation

(Its Significance in the Class Struggle)

By Ernest Untermyer
(Written for The Herald.)

THE report of the United States Immigration Commission, recently published in forty-three volumes, contains an investigation of the changes produced in the typical race marks of immigrants by a shorter or longer residence in the congested cities of Eastern America. The material is very meager. It does not include Mulattoes, Chinese, Japanese, Hindus, Koreans, nor those Europeans of the "old immigration" who arrived here before 1882.

Only the first and second generation of the "new immigration" from Europe after 1882 are considered, and even these to such a small extent that the startling conclusions of the commission and of its anthropological experts seem very unjustified.

The leading expert of the commission on this field was Professor Franz Boas of Columbia University. He set to himself the task of answering the following questions:

1. Is there a change in the type of development of the immigrant and his descendants, due to his transfer from his home surroundings to the congested parts of New York?
2. Is there a change in the type of the adult descendant of the immigrant born in this country as compared to the adult immi-

grant arriving on the shores of our continent?

In order to answer these questions, he studied the stature, weight, length of head, width of head and color of hair of the following races: Bohemians, Slovaks, Hungarians, Poles, Jews, Sicilians, Neapolitans and Scotch.

From a study of a few hundred individuals of each race he draws the wild conclusion that not even those characteristics of a race which have proved to be the most permanent in their old home, such as the relation between the width and the length of the head, remain the same under the new surroundings. He feels himself compelled to conclude that when these features of the body change, the whole bodily and mental make-up of the immigrants may change.

This is speculation with a vengeance. It is by no means a peculiarity of European immigrants to America to undergo structural changes as a result of changing environment. Race marks change in Europe as well as in America. Boas himself quotes some European anthropologists who have observed that the children of longheaded parents transferred to a community of short-headed people become less long-headed, and vice versa. All the other marks studied by Boas also change in Europe. Such an investigation offers no foundation for far-reaching conclusions concerning the variability

of racial marks under a changed environment.

In fact the typical racial traits of Bohemians, Jews, Slovaks, etc., were not altered within the brief period observed by Boas. The facial angle, the color of the skin, the texture of the hair, the outline of nose and mouth, must be studied in connection with the cephalic index (the width of the head expressed in percentages of its length) before we can get any foundation for such conclusions as Boas has attempted to draw. Had he observed this method, he would not have come to such startling conclusions.

Nothing in the statistical tables presented by the commission warrants the sweeping assertion that "racial physical characteristics do not survive under the new social and climatic environment of America." For the investigation shows that all those marks which are considered as typical race characteristics were not altered. The cephalic index by itself, or only in connection with such non-committal features as stature, weight, etc., offers no reliable data concerning race variation, because such changes in the index as Boas has observed occur regularly even within each race.

Boas immediately proceeds to contradict himself. He admits that his material is very scant. He also confesses that racial marks of Anglo-Saxons, Spaniards and Dutch have remained untouched in tropical countries and in America. He even grants that race variations produced by the influence of environment without intermarriage are limited to small fluctuations.

It is well known that the racial characteristics of the Negro have not been materially altered by generations of living under an American environment, and that even intermarriage with other races has not cut very deeply into these characteristics. Neither has any noticeable change taken place in Chinese, Japanese, Koreans and Hindus born in the United States after a long residence of their parents, not even in the children of such children.

To make the inconsistency of the commission's report complete, Boas admits that "although the long-headed Bohemian and Hebrew become more long-headed, the approach to a uniform type can not be established, because we do not know yet how long the changes continue and whether they would all lead to the same result. I confess I do not consider such a result as likely, because the proof of the plasticity of type does not imply that the plasticity is unlimited."

He finally admits the inconclusiveness of his researches and confesses "It would be saying too much to claim that all distinct European types become the same in America, without mixtures, solely by the action of the new environment." In this way he himself overthrows his first sweeping assertion. He might have added that even by intermarriage no uniform type will be produced out of the different racial types.

It is true, indeed, that "we have every reason to believe that a number of distinct types are developing in America." But Boas should know that the same is true of Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. Everywhere on the globe new types of man are developing under the combined action of changed environments and intermarriage. But the crucial point in this inquiry is that no material has been discovered so far which would prove that any of these new types are producing a new durable race clearly differentiated from any of the older races.

From a sociological point of view it would also be valuable to ascertain the effect of thousands of years of class environment upon the formation of the races. The commission's report does not touch upon this.

The existing races have been developed during an evolution covering hundreds of thousands of years. In comparison with those periods the material of Boas appears infinitesimal.

Furthermore, since we have learned to understand the significance of an accumulation of small changes for the laws of mutation, we are facing the open question, whether we should not first study the laws of mutation in their relation to race development before we venture to draw sweeping conclusions.

So far as hereditary transmission of race marks by intermarriage is concerned, many anthropologists of the present day claim that race mixture has not produced a single new and durable race so far. Heredity, so they say, decrees that mixed races shall consist of individuals who for the greater part vary in the direction of either the father or the mother race. The same law is also said to hold good in children begotten by parents of the same race. Just as children vary either in accord with the dominant qualities of the father's line or in accord with those of the mother's line, so mixed races are said to vary in accord with either the father's or the mother's race, so that no durable new race results in this way.

Boas accepts this view for children born of parents belonging to the same race. "An inquiry into the values of the cephalic index has shown clearly that the type of heredity intermarriages in the same race is that of alternating heredity. Children do not form a blend between their parents, but revert either to one type or to the other." Surely this law will hold even more strictly in the hereditary transmission of such incisive and permanent differences as racial marks, which have been formed under the influence of geographical and ethno-

logical conditions of hundreds of thousands of years.

It is true that some scientists incline towards the belief that the Mulatto race in the American countries is an exception to this rule. But if we remember that this mixed race counts but very few generations compared to the antiquity of the main races, we may well doubt whether this mixture will prove to be durable in the course of hundreds of thousands of generations.

The widely accepted view is even today that Halfbreeds do not, as a rule, carry forward the best qualities of both races, and that they cannot be regarded as a step in the direction of a superior breed of people.

The spread of knowledge concerning the laws of mutation can but serve to strengthen this view.

All the most convincing evidence points to a race culture by way of marriage of splendid individuals of the same race. The most perfect specimens of men and women of the same race transmit definite progressive traits which dominate the regressive ones. Of course, no product of heredity can be wholly without regressive traits. But in splendid types of a certain race the dominant traits, or at least the majority of them, outbalance the regressive and regressive traits. No matter whether the traits of the father or the mother may prove to be the most predominant in the offspring of such individuals, the race is certain to be improved in that way.

Since the typical race marks are thus emphasized, the evolution of the present races naturally tends towards a superior Caucasian, Chinese, Negro, Hindoo, etc., race, not to a mixture of these races.

Hitherto the sexual selection within the races and between the races has for the greater part proceeded blind after the manner of natural selection. Consequently each race contains vast numbers of inferior, regressive individuals.

But in view of the lasting nature of all known races, it is evident that each race has produced enough progressive individuals to propagate and improve its stock.

On the other hand, a mixed race naturally will become a battle ground for antagonistic race marks so much more surely as the mating individuals will be exceptionally well developed types. In proportion as the dominant marks of the father will enforce themselves in the offspring, those of the mother will be repressed, and vice versa. If the two dominants on each side tend toward a fluctuating state of balance, the less typical, inferior, or even regressive marks will become dominant in the offspring. The result will be either a breeding back to the original races, or degeneration.

No doubt the same rule holds good here that has been found in force among other organisms: The best results in producing new and durable strains are obtained by crossing individuals which are neither too closely related within the same race nor too distantly related through the phylogenetic development of the different races.

Consequently the natural road toward a higher breed of men and women will be the crossing of the subraces, varieties, nationalities within each main race rather than the crossing of individuals of widely differentiated races.

If it be acknowledged that the natural laws of race development decree the more typical development of the existing races, then that view must be called utopian which looks for a cessation of race struggles and a fraternization of all races through the breeding of one uniform race as a result of universal mixture.

It remains, then, only for us to answer the question whether the tendency toward a social development without class distinctions, having done away with class struggles, will thereby also do away with race struggles. For it is certain that race distinctions will survive class distinctions. It is certain that race distinctions will also play a more or less prominent role in the class struggles of the various countries. And it is furthermore certain that even under a world-embracing Socialist society, definite races will hold control of definite geographically defined industrial societies.

So far as the biological side of this anthropological inquiry is concerned, the correct answer to the questions of Boas must be:

Ad. 1. Yes, there is a change in the type of development of the immigrant and his descendants, due to his transfer from his home surroundings to the congested parts of New York. But the same change has also been observed in Europe after the transfer of this type of immigrant from the country to the city. If this immigrant had been observed in his transfer from his old European environment to an American environment of practically the same character, it is doubtful whether any noticeable change in his cephalic index would have been observed. For measurements of Scotch immigrants who were transferred from Edinburgh to New York show no such changes.

Ad. 2. Yes, there is a change in the type of the adult descendant of the immigrant born and bred in this country as compared to the adult immigrant arriving on the shores of this continent. But a similar change is also observed in the adult descendants of European farmers who had moved from the country to the city of a certain European nation.

place within every race without overthrowing the principal race marks. A few generations of migration from one social environment to another, or from one continent to another, or a few generations of race mixture by marriage, cannot undo the work of hundreds of thousands of years of development. A mixed race in all probability is neither durable, nor a step in the direction of a higher race culture.

However, in order to find a thoroughly conclusive answer to this problem, it will be necessary to inquire into the effect of class environment upon race marks. This inquiry has not been undertaken so far.

Such an inquiry will be indispensable for a reply to the question of the relative superiority of the different races. Many a claim now made for the physical or mental superiority of one race over another will be found to rest in reality upon economic superiority. But economic superiority does not, in the last analysis, rest upon biological superiority. It is due overwhelmingly to the accidents of geographical location. On the other hand, we admit, that the various class environments, compared to the time of the classless environments, have played but a superficial role in the formation of race characters.

It is also certain that the existing different races, when brought into the same economic environment, do not show an equal efficiency on the economic, biological and mental fields. One is not necessarily a snob or a traitor to Socialist principles, if he recognizes this truth. Those comrades who brand every claim to a relative superiority of one race over another as a treason to Socialist fundamentals and as an imitation of snobocratic assumptions, merely close their eyes to palpable facts and play the role of anthropological impossibilities.

Of course, it is doubtful whether those qualities which are regarded as superior marks of the Caucasian race under a ruling class development, may not turn into weaknesses of our race under a Socialist environment, so that other races, for instance Chinese and Japanese, may then assume the dominating role upon this globe.

And it is precisely our higher standard of living which may become our weakness in the competitive struggle with other races for a control of the surface of the earth. This will handicap us so much more when the yellow race shall rise economically and in military equipment to the rank of a world power.

For this reason alone the Caucasian race had better resist even now an invasion of its territory by the yellow race. For the increase of population among all races will necessarily lead to racial rivalry even under a Socialist environment. The better our race is prepared for this emergency, the more effectively shall we be able to enforce our own development against the encroachments of other races.

The abolition of class rule does not suffice for the abolition of all warfare, even if the development from capitalism to Socialism could proceed uniformly in the different nations and races, which is not the case.

But even if it should be possible to reduce the economic distance between the white and the yellow race without any more devastating wars, and if it should also be possible to come to a peaceful agreement between the Socialistically predominant nations of the western world and the lagging capitalist nations of the East, nevertheless the biological laws of race development will remain in force. These laws inevitably lead to an expansion of the races and with it to a settlement of the question as to what particular race or races shall be the dominant powers upon the surface of the globe, no matter what social system shall then be in vogue.

This aspect has not been discussed in any of the scientific works of Socialism up to the present time. Propagation and development in nature and society, and the significance of the Malthusian law in this race question, have either not been considered at all by the scientific Socialists, or have been waived aside with a few utopian remarks.

But no scientific Socialist should permit his view to become blurred by an excessive emphasis upon ultimate ideals at the expense of unavoidable realities. Too many assertions of the early theoretical leaders of modern Socialism are repeated as though they were scientific truths. But the great fundamental truths of scientific Socialism alone are not sufficient to make a full scientific sociologist. Unless we learn to apply these truths in actual life, Socialist theory remains barren.

Now no scientific truth can be applied to the problems of actual life without studying that life itself. If we really wish to earn the right to be called scientific Socialists, we must learn to pay more attention to the relative values of the unifying and differentiating tendencies in social development. These various tendencies are at work simultaneously. They simultaneously produce contradictory results. Put the leading Marxians of the present day deny such a possibility. According to the science taught by the leading Marxians of Europe, no principle can simultaneously unify and differentiate, strengthen and weaken, depress and elevate.

This logic, which for the present dominates the theoretical works of most scientific Socialists, is not in accord with the actual facts. Consequently it leads to endless friction in theory and practice. In the present-day activity of our party, some unifying tendencies are one-sidedly emphasized without an understanding of the simultaneous opposing tendencies and some antagonisms are one-sidedly emphasized without a recognition of the accompanying tendency toward

unity. The same faulty logic has so far dominated all discussions of the race problem in its relation to Socialism. It has also dominated our discussions of the immigration question.

But when the actual race development proceeds along other channels than those prescribed by our theoretical thinkers, or if the economic development of certain races in its contact with the economic development of other races begets problems that lead continually to a solution not sanctioned by our European advisers, then the unbiased Marxian irresistibly arrives at the conclusion that our theoretical advisers have overlooked some essential fact.

It is certain that the only orthodox Marxian who is always right is the historical process. A real science proves its claims by foretelling the course which the real development must take. In this respect the leading Marxians of Europe have not been upheld by the actual development of the race question in its relation to class struggles. On the contrary, the race feeling has proved itself far stronger than the class feeling.

It is written in the annals of race development that the entire development from capitalism to Socialism shall be permeated by race questions. The Socialist parties, if they would successfully carry through the class struggle in the interest of the working class, must count with race feeling as one of the persistent elements in the forward development of humanity.

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Catholic Priest Becomes a Socialist

Rev. Father Bowden, formerly editor of the Catholic Leader, at Kansas City, is another clergyman who investigated a hit and gained some new light.

For years and years, he says, he "raved and raged" and "preached and wrote" against that dreaded revolutionary and agitating party, the Socialists. Father Bowden continues: "I wrote and preached Socialism and common love; I wrote and preached Socialism and atheism; I wrote and preached Socialism and the destruction of the home."

"Finally, in order to more clearly and thoroughly show up the weakness of Socialism, I started to read Socialist literature."

"There I discovered my miserable mistake. There I found them dealing with the cause of the conditions I was so anxious to change by silly reform. There I found them fighting the same crime and corruption, only they fought for its abolition while we fought only to cure it. There I found them advocating, not common love, but brotherly love, the fundamental economics of the Catholic Church. There I found them advocating the elimination of war and the forcing of mothers' sons to bear arms and battle with other mothers' sons at the bidding of their industrial masters."

"Surely no atheism there. There I found them fighting to take the mother from the mill, the factory, the shop and the store and place her in the spot ordained for her by the Almighty, her home, where she could care for and raise her children. Surely no destruction of the home there."

"I realized my foolishness. Then I resolved no longer to fight the works of the Socialist party and sooner than to come out and openly advocate Socialism and thereby heap ridicule upon my brother priests who were blindly fighting that which they knew nothing about, I resolved to give up the paper."

He says further: "They tell me I cannot be a Socialist and a Catholic at the same time. When did Jesus of Nazareth ever say 'Thou shalt vote the Republican or the Democratic ticket'?"

A Reverend Slanderer Well Answered.

A Reverend Kluser in Morgantown, W. Va., recently tried to head off a Debe lecture in his town by passing around a printed circular filled with the most unfair and unchristian falsehoods and distortions regarding Socialism.

Christmas Notice.

To stimulate the sale of Socialist and near Socialist literature, we will make a reduction of 50 per cent on all books named below.

These books are listed at regular prices and shall be sold up to Christmas for just half the regular price, postage however, will be extra. It is highly desirable that comrades present their non-Socialist friends with books of modern thought.

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and Socialists. By doing this he stirred up people of his own faith, and also Editor O'Neill of the Miners Magazine, who devoted quite a little space to the reverend slanders. For instance, the reverend father said in his circular: "In the spring of 1906 the Russian Socialist, Maxim Gorky, landed in New York, accompanied by 'Madam' Andreiva whom he introduced as his wife. Then it became known that Andreiva was not the legally wedded wife of Gorky, but only a common prostitute, the better society of our country closed the doors before the nose of the Russian free-lover. Debs got raging mad. The Russian strumpet, Andreiva, about 10 years ago the great Socialist leader, George D. Herron, put away (divorced) his faithful wife and married another woman."

In reply, Editor O'Neill says: "Not speak of George D. Herron putting away his faithful wife, for whom he has had five children, and marrying another woman. What has that got to do with Socialism?"

"In the city of Denver a Catholic priest, named Ryan, forgot his vows of celibacy and prevailed upon an innocent girl in her teens to become his wife—and they were united by a Protestant minister."

"The Catholic church to be held responsible for the conduct of Ryan, who not only violated his oath of celibacy, but became a booze-fighter and assaulted with deadly intent the trusting yet weak girl who placed her future in the hands of a brute in human shape?"

"A few years ago in Denver an Italian priest converted the basement of his church into a gambling den and as a result of a quarrel in the basement of a temple of God over a poker game, the priest and his opponent in this game murdered each other, and when the priest was consigned to his last resting place, it was discovered that he had a mistress and was the father of children."

"Shall this conduct on the part of priests be charged against the Catholic church? If not, then on what grounds can the matrimonial tangles of Herron be charged up to Socialism?"

"You say that Maxim Gorky landed in New York 'bringing with him the Russian strumpet Andreiva, whom he introduced as his wife.'"

"The doors of Rotte Aristocracy in America were not closed to Gorky and his associate because a marriage ceremony had been performed in a society of union, but because Gorky was a Socialist and raised his voice for the down-trodden and oppressed, the Thaws and Coreys of patrician blood must look their gates and herald to the world that no free lovers from Russia must contaminate the atmosphere of the social set of New York, who give Bradley-Martin balls, tender hangnests to monkeys, bedeck dogs with diamonds and who, when reeling from the effects of champagne suppers, sometimes engage in such hallowed dances as the 'Cha Cha Cha' and 'The Frog'."

"You brand Andreiva a 'strumpet,' simply because she failed to conform with the usual custom of having a ceremony performed and paying the usual fee expected by the preacher."

"Christ did not call Mary Magdalene a strumpet, even after she acknowledged the scarlet infamies of her life; but you, having the benefit of nineteen centuries of civilization since Christ lived, have not yet learned to be charitable to the weaker sex."

"To the above a word must be added. In justice to Maxim Gorky's wife, she was his wife. They were married by civil ceremony after they had been refused a marriage by the Czar's church in Russia. They were not only married, but legally adopted a son as a member of their private family circle."

—Editor Herald.

Catholic Socialist Answers Father Kress.

KOKOMO, Ind., November 22.—Comrade E. J. McGurty stirred up more than a tempest in a teapot in his replies to Rev. William Stephens Kress, author of a book of questions and answers against Socialism, who held forth here as a Catholic missionary. Comrade McGurty answered some broad assertions, made from the pulpit by the priest in lectures, Friday and Saturday evenings. Sunday afternoon, before an audience that over-crowded the city hall, he dissected the Catholic missionary's book and showed the fallacy of the arguments against Socialism contained therein. He drew rounds of applause for his virile, yet tempered, replies to assertions that upon the face of the matter he found ridiculous. He showed from ancient history the place the Church had assumed in centuries gone by in politics and the dire results that followed.

McGurty told the audience that when the church attempted to dictate a man's political opinions it went beyond its scope. But, upon the whole, he thought the visit of the Rev. Father Kress to Kokomo had been beneficial to the cause of Socialism.

Socialism Enters the College Classroom

The Macmillan Company, the New York publishers, have sent to press and will shortly issue an important work on Socialism. Its title is "Elements of Socialism," and it is specially designed for use as a text book in colleges and universities. There has grown up a demand for such a text book, for it may not be generally known that some of the most important colleges and universities have had to establish courses on Socialism to meet the widespread demand for an understanding of the movement.

The authors of this important work are John Spargo, author of more books on Socialism and related topics than any man in the English-speaking world, and Dr. G. B. L. Arner, who was until lately an instructor in Economics at Dartmouth College and before that at Princeton University. He is a newcomer to the field of Socialist journalism, but is an active Socialist party member. Mr. Spargo is a member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party. He has lectured in many American colleges and universities that any other Socialist probably. It will be seen, therefore, that the text book will be definitely and avowedly a statement of the Socialist point of view.

The book is said to be the most comprehensive statement of Socialism

ever made. It is divided into five parts as follows: Socialism as a Criticism of Present Society; The Theory of Socialism; The Socialist Ideal; The Socialist Movement and Program; and The Answer to the Objections Made Against Socialism. While intended primarily for the class-room, the book is intended for individual students also. This is the first time that any great published has ever issued such a book as a college text book.

Only Socialism Can Save the Country

"We are facing a crisis in the United States at this time just as serious, or more serious, than the crisis before the civil war. We are in the midst of a revolution. I don't mean that it is coming. It is here."

This is the statement of John Graham Brooks, special lecturer on economics in the University of California, before an audience of Unitarian ministers at the Pacific Unitarian School at Berkeley. "There is only one thing that can save the country," said Brooks, "and that is Socialism."

He told the ministers that the time has come when they must take one side or the other. He stated that the capitalists show very poor judgment in fighting the trade unions, for in so doing they force men to use other means which are more successful in securing what rightfully belongs to them. The men who comprise the unions are beginning to realize that they cannot secure all they want through the union alone and are beginning to look for additional strength. He showed the great progress Socialism is making in trade unions, which is beginning to result in the ousting of conservative leaders. Brooks said that while he was not personally a Socialist he would not do anything to hinder their work, but would help them instead, for "they are going to teach the rest of us a lot," he asserted. Brooks is the author of several works on economics. He has studied the Socialist movement in the United States and abroad, and says that Milwaukee and Butte are the two best governed cities in the country.

Abnormal Modern Conditions

Scarcely have the people of the Twin Cities had time to recover from the shock occasioned by the report of the medical examiner of the Minneapolis public schools showing that over 75 per cent. of the pupils examined were found physically defective, when the report of a similar officer in St. Paul reports that 95 per cent. of those examined by him were physically defective.

The following is from the report of School Physician Meyerding as reported in the St. Paul Dispatch November 1:

Of the 6,527 examined 6,219, or 95 per cent., were found defective. Here are some of the principal defects:

"Defective vision, 1,351, 21 per cent; defective hearing, 799, 12 per cent; enlarged glands, 463, 7 per cent; heart disease, 50; pulmonary disease, 38; skin disease, 254; defective chest, 62; defective spine, 412; defective teeth, 4,578; defective nasal breath, 2,142; enlarged tonsils, 2,720; adenoids, 2,926; uncleanness, 1,212; pediculosis, 1,070."

Add together these "principal defects." There are 16,072 found in 6,527 pupils examined, nearly three "principal defects" for each pupil, not to mention lesser defects.—New Times.

A Government-Owned Dye

The September "Chemical Engineer" prints the following item:

While many discoveries have been made in government owned laboratories, especially those of universities, this is one of the very few instances where there was any thought of securing revenue, for the benefit of those maintaining these laboratories. Generally speaking, one new dyestuff is not an important matter, as several hundred are patented every year. The professor must be a Socialist, or he would keep it himself, after the general custom. Here is the item:

"The city council of Bradford, England, is reported to be the owner of a new process of dyeing, which is expected to be of the greatest commercial value. Three years ago Bradford Technical College appointed Dr. H. H. Hodgson as lecturer on chemistry with the specific duty of carrying on investigations in applied chemistry which should keep Bradford as an industrial community abreast of modern developments. Professor Hodgson is understood to have discovered a new dyestuff, which has been provisionally protected under the patent laws, and meanwhile the city council has been called upon to decide what shall be done with this new municipal asset."

A. C. D.

Has Been Watched—The American Federation of Labor in its annual convention at Atlanta, Georgia, has been observed closely by the daily press. The sentiments expressed by delegates on the floor of the convention have been analyzed and dissected, and the enemies of organized labor will use the time in taking steps to combat every important move that has in it the bettering of the conditions of those whose labor feeds, clothes and shelters the world. The exploiters and parasites realize that a crisis is approaching in the industrial world and they recognize the fact that labor organizations are preparing to meet the emergency.

True to His Emblem—Bird S. Coler, Democratic candidate for governor of New York in 1908, made a speech in St. Paul last Tuesday, in which he claimed that our public school system is responsible for the growth of Socialism, and that 'if the Republic of the United States is to remain great and decent, Socialism must be fought successfully.' Indeed it was by no means an accident that the inventive genius of the caricaturist conceived the idea of characterizing the Democratic party by a facsimile of the jackass.—Labor.

The Value of Unionism

By Robert Hunter

LET him who questions the value of unionism pause to consider for a moment just one thing that unionism has accomplished.

It is well known that in the early days of the present factory system the day's work extended usually to fourteen or sixteen hours.

This long day existed for all workers, the skilled and the unskilled, the children as well as the men and women.

The workers had not yet learned to organize and as individuals they were utterly helpless to effect a change in the hours of their labor or in the scale of their wages.

There were, of course, no laws to protect them and so they lived entirely at the mercy of their employers.

The normal conditions that existed little more than half a century ago in England and elsewhere throughout the world of the factory system are equaled today only in certain plague spots.

When one reads the stories of the misery and oppression, the long hours and low wages of those days one wonders how the workers managed to live at all.

How much the conditions of the workers generally has been improved it is by no means easy to say, but we do know that the condition of the workers has vastly improved wherever they have learned to value unity.

In those trades where the men have known enough to fight for their rights and to stand together there has arisen what some scoffers like to call an "aristocracy of labor."

And if in certain trades there are indeed aristocrats of labor it is simply because they have had intelligence enough to fight together, to pay dues to one organization and to battle always with unity and solidarity.

And what they have done all other workers can do.

The "aristocrats" hold no patent on their method of action, and by acting in the same manner all other toilers can win all the "aristocrats" have won.

Now, it is difficult to ascertain just how much union workers have benefited by higher wages.

In that matter there is always the question as to the increased cost of living, which make difficult any comparison of wages here and abroad or of wages now with those of forty years ago.

The best one can do is to compare wages and hours today in one trade that is organized with the wages and hours in another trade that is unorganized.

This has been well done by the department of labor at Washington and the figures gathered by that department show beyond dispute the enormous benefits that have come to labor as a result of organization.

Consider for one moment the following facts:

We all know that the workers in the iron and steel trade are poorly organized, and we find that the hours of labor in this trade are from sixty to seventy-two per week.

The hot blast men in all parts of the country work about eighty-four hours per week.

On the other hand, we all know that the stone and granite cutters are well organized.

When we look up the figures of their hours we find that they work about forty-eight hours per week.

The bricklayers, the carpenters, the hodcarriers, the painters, the paper hangers, and the plumbers are highly organized trades and when we inquire into the hours worked by these men we find that they rarely average more than fifty hours per week.

These workers, then, are the aristocrats of labor simply because they are well united in their trade, are loyal to their organization, pay their dues and fight a common battle.

It would be difficult to find an argument in support of unionism as potent as this one.

To find one set of workers like the stone cutters working forty-eight hours per week and another set of workers in the iron and steel trade working eighty hours per week should alone be enough to convince every toiler in this wide land of the value of unionism.

But this is not all. The hot blast men who work an average of eighty-four hours per week obtain only about sixteen cents per hour for their labor.

The stone cutters who work on an average of forty-eight hours per week receive an average of forty cents per hour.

In other words, the stone cutters working about half the time of the hot blast men receive at the end of the week much larger wages.

To look at it in another way, a hot blast man during his life sells to his boss an amount of labor about equal to that sold by two stone cutters during their life.

THE HOT BLAST WORKER GIVES IN ONE LIFE WHAT ONE STONE CUTTER WOULD NEED TWO LIVES TO GIVE AND HE GIVES THE LABOR OF TWO LIVES FOR LESS MONEY THAN A STONE CUTTER RECEIVES FOR THE LABOR OF HIS ONE LIFE.

Think of this and then consider how tragic it is that one must act

Milwaukee's Financial and Industrial Record Under Socialists

Reports of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, besides other reliable sources of information, substantiate the statement that new capital invested here during the first ten months of 1911 amounts to \$33,347,500.

This is an increase of more than fifteen million dollars over the total amount of new capital in the entire year of 1910 and the year 1910 established the highest record in new capital ever known in the history of the city.

A local capitalist daily paper divides these new investments as follows:

Jan. 1 to April 7.....\$14,216,000
April 7 to May 24.....8,572,500
May 24 to July 14.....2,786,000
July 14 to Aug. 22.....6,153,000
Aug. 22 to Oct. 5.....1,610,000

Total.....\$33,347,500

The last complete report of the building inspector shows for the first seven months of 1911 an increase of \$1,291,199 over the corresponding period of 1910. In 1911, 2,683 permits were issued for improvements costing \$7,202,109. In 1910 there were issued 2,466 permits for \$5,910,930 of improvements.

In the matter of bond sales, it may be stated that there have been from fifty per cent to one hundred per cent more of bidders than in the years previous to Socialist administration, while at the same time there has been no change in the rate.

The Value of Unionism

By Robert Hunter

LET him who questions the value of unionism pause to consider for a moment just one thing that unionism has accomplished.

It is well known that in the early days of the present factory system the day's work extended usually to fourteen or sixteen hours.

This long day existed for all workers, the skilled and the unskilled, the children as well as the men and women.

The workers had not yet learned to organize and as individuals they were utterly helpless to effect a change in the hours of their labor or in the scale of their wages.

There were, of course, no laws to protect them and so they lived entirely at the mercy of their employers.

The normal conditions that existed little more than half a century ago in England and elsewhere throughout the world of the factory system are equaled today only in certain plague spots.

When one reads the stories of the misery and oppression, the long hours and low wages of those days one wonders how the workers managed to live at all.

How much the conditions of the workers generally has been improved it is by no means easy to say, but we do know that the condition of the workers has vastly improved wherever they have learned to value unity.

In those trades where the men have known enough to fight for their rights and to stand together there has arisen what some scoffers like to call an "aristocracy of labor."

And if in certain trades there are indeed aristocrats of labor it is simply because they have had intelligence enough to fight together, to pay dues to one organization and to battle always with unity and solidarity.

And what they have done all other workers can do.

The "aristocrats" hold no patent on their method of action, and by acting in the same manner all other toilers can win all the "aristocrats" have won.

Now, it is difficult to ascertain just how much union workers have benefited by higher wages.

In that matter there is always the question as to the increased cost of living, which make difficult any comparison of wages here and abroad or of wages now with those of forty years ago.

The best one can do is to compare wages and hours today in one trade that is organized with the wages and hours in another trade that is unorganized.

This has been well done by the department of labor at Washington and the figures gathered by that department show beyond dispute the enormous benefits that have come to labor as a result of organization.

Consider for one moment the following facts:

We all know that the workers in the iron and steel trade are poorly organized, and we find that the hours of labor in this trade are from sixty to seventy-two per week.

The hot blast men in all parts of the country work about eighty-four hours per week.

On the other hand, we all know that the stone and granite cutters are well organized.

When we look up the figures of their hours we find that they work about forty-eight hours per week.

The bricklayers, the carpenters, the hodcarriers, the painters, the paper hangers, and the plumbers are highly organized trades and when we inquire into the hours worked by these men we find that they rarely average more than fifty hours per week.

These workers, then, are the aristocrats of labor simply because they are well united in their trade, are loyal to their organization, pay their dues and fight a common battle.

It would be difficult to find an argument in support of unionism as potent as this one.

To find one set of workers like the stone cutters working forty-eight hours per week and another set of workers in the iron and steel trade working eighty hours per week should alone be enough to convince every toiler in this wide land of the value of unionism.

But this is not all. The hot blast men who work an average of eighty-four hours per week obtain only about sixteen cents per hour for their labor.

The stone cutters who work on an average of forty-eight hours per week receive an average of forty cents per hour.

In other words, the stone cutters working about half the time of the hot blast men receive at the end of the week much larger wages.

To look at it in another way, a hot blast man during his life sells to his boss an amount of labor about equal to that sold by two stone cutters during their life.

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In the matter of bond sales, it may be stated that there have been from fifty per cent to one hundred per cent more of bidders than in the years previous to Socialist administration, while at the same time there has been no change in the rate.

Boxing. Boxing is a splendid sport. It is a mainly exercise. It eliminates the savagery that is a part of the mental attitude associated with dueling in former days.

In those sections where the use of the gun is prevalent, but little is known of boxing. The stiletto and the dirk cannot withstand the influence that is exerted by this splendid sport. If you want to make a real, sturdy, vigorous man out of your boy, teach him how to box. It will add courage, vigor and vitality to his organism.—Bernard Macfadden, in Physical Culture.

A Foredoomed Failure—The "Men and Religion Forward Movement" was launched to check the growth of socialism. Don't worry about it! It will soon die a natural death.—Ex.

Herbert Spencer described man's treatment of woman, in history, as "brutal." Lester F. Ward, a greater sociologist than even the mighty Spencer, objected that the assertion was a libel on the brute; that no brutes ever treated their females as men have treated their women.

You Shall Know the Truth, and the Truth Shall Make You Free

Start Your Subscription
With the First Issue.

The Milwaukee Leader

A Red Letter Day in
America, December 7th.

Will Make Its Appearance for the First Time on December 7th. Get the First Issue

The Milwaukee Leader will be a tongue
---the voice of the new democracy. Its voice
will be heard across the continent.

No power will be able to bully, buy or
coerce it.

Get your subscription in so you will get the
first number. You will regret it if you do not.

REMEMBER, The Milwaukee Leader
will be a first-class metropolitan newspaper,

Without The Milwaukee Leader you will miss the World's Vital and Important News and the best in Education and Amusement

It will be indispensable. The Milwaukee Leader will mark a new era
in forceful and aggressive journalism in Milwaukee. It will be the weapon
of the new Democracy—Industrial Democracy.

No power will be able to bully, buy or coerce it. It will seek and admit
only clean and reliable advertising. Ably edited, bright and keen, The
Milwaukee Leader will be as the daily sunbeams, bringing good cheer and
encouragement into every toilers home.

Milwaukee Socialists have given Milwaukee an honest and efficient city

Subscription Price by mail to all parts of the Country, 12 months \$3, 6 months \$1.50, 4 months \$1, 3 months 75c

The Great Ideal About to Be Realized

We Want 100,000 Circulation for the Mil-
waukee Leader. A Newspaper Without
Circulation Is Like a Locomotive
Without Steam

By GORDON NYE.

Gordon Nye, who is to be managing editor of The Milwaukee Leader,
was asked for a message to Herald readers as to the needs and prospects
of the new daily. His message follows. Further comment is unneces-
sary.

The consummation of a great ideal is about to be realized.
For many years comrades have worked and denied themselves
material things in order that the dream might be made real.

Just as the artist looks at a rough block of marble, takes his
chisel and mallet, and gives to the world the David his eyes saw in
the block, so these Comrades had the power to see in the imagin-
ation a complete thing—a newspaper—and have given of their time
and thithes to create a great daily.

And more than that. These Comrades had a clear idea of what
kind of a newspaper they wanted. They mapped out a comprehensive
plan and held to it in the day time and through the night.

And now a newspaper is to be born.

The mechanical equipment is already installed. On the top
floor of Brisbane Hall, eight monotype machines are casting shiny
type, the stereotyping machinery is in place, the press is hungering
for white paper, the telegraph wires are ready to click news into the
editorial rooms from all parts of the world. Men are waiting to be
called to work. With the exception of a few minor details, the plant
is ready to be set in motion.

But there is one thing needed. Only one. But a most impor-
tant one. We need 100,000 subscribers. A newspaper with-
out subscribers is like a locomotive without steam.

The locomotive is only useful when it has the life-giving qual-
ities of steam flowing through its valves. Only then can it be made
a power for the progress and advancement of mankind.

So it is with a newspaper. Circulation is to it what steam is to
a locomotive. With thousands of readers everywhere, a newspaper
becomes a big power in the land—a moral force that cannot be com-
promised.

You want The Leader to be a great power in the land. You
want it to be a teacher, and a builder of a higher civilization.

In Milwaukee thousands of people have already subscribed for
The Leader. Thousands more are doing so every day.

These subscribers are now being listed and routed by the cir-
culation department, and they will receive The Leader from the first
issue.

Are you one of these? If not, why?

Don't wait until the last day to send in your subscription. If
ten or twenty thousand people do the same thing the circulation de-
partment will be swamped and will be unable to take care of every-
body. Don't forget this important fact.

Send in your subscription today. Do it while the circulation de-
partment has time to put your name on the mailing list.

Do it today. Now. You can't afford to miss a single copy.

Your Daily Newspaper

You like your daily newspaper.
You look over the headlines each day
and you go through the pages of the
paper hunting out the love, politics,
business, crime, police or sports.

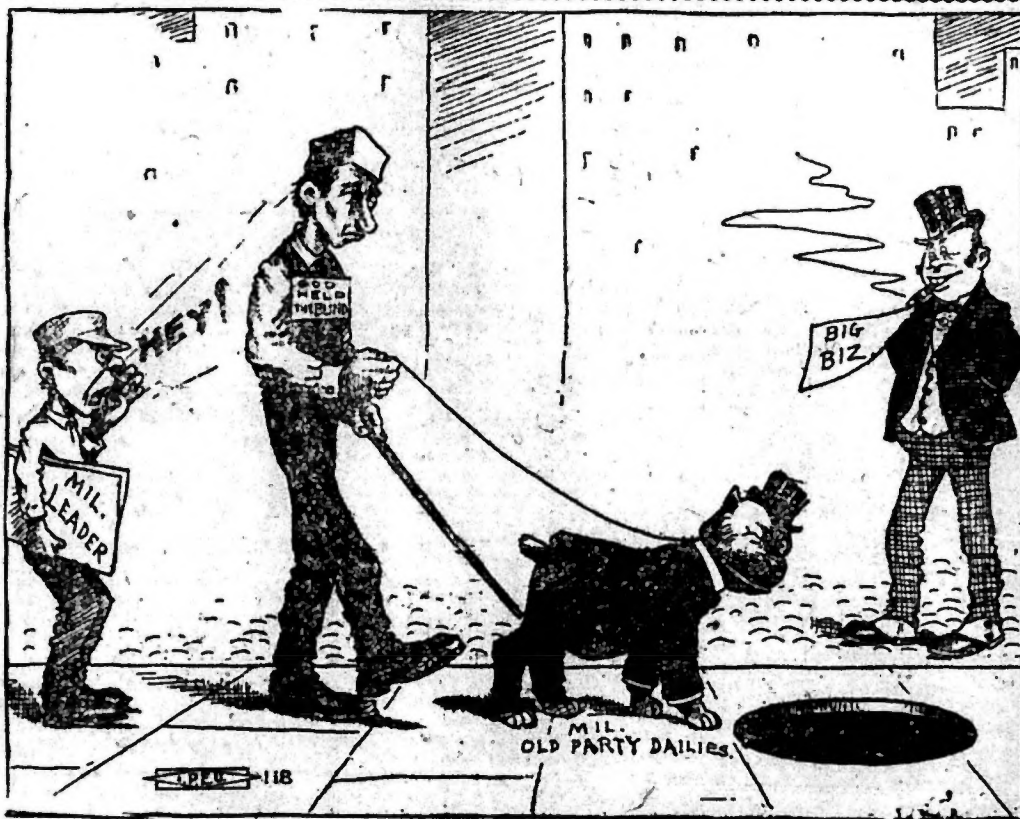
You look for the kind of news you
like and when you find that news
you read it. Your daily newspaper
is interesting and valuable to you.
You buy one or two every day.

does this friendship of the newspa-
pers go?

Suppose that the street car com-
pany, the gas company, the railways,
contractors, who have been getting
grat out of the city, and millionaires
whose taxable property is not sworn
to on the tax roll—suppose that every
newspaper in the town has "friends"
such as these—do you see how it is
then impossible for you to get the
truth about what is going on in the
political world?

These are all good reasons why you
must read carefully this paper, all
the way through. You are asking
yourself questions about the daily
press. Some of the answers you are
looking for are here.

Newspaper methods are peculiar,
intricate, many-sided. How they op-
erate to fool the public can not be
explained in one article or one page
of this paper. To fully understand
the tactics that have been employed
in making so-called "news," you
should read every page of this paper.



Why You Need An Honest Daily

How Newspapers Are Controlled by Big Business Interests

By a Milwaukee Editor

These words were written by a Milwaukee daily newspaper editor.
They were printed in a book called Once a Year, published by the Mil-
waukee Press Club in 1910.

So far as the daily papers of Mil-
waukee are concerned, YOU—the
average citizen of Milwaukee—you—
are in the dark. You don't know how
the stock is distributed. You don't
know what corporations have a whis-
pering influence.

You don't know the secret meth-
ods by which the street railways and
tax dodgers make "arrangements"
with the newspaper owners so that
the "news" you read in the paper
is "fixed," colored, shaded and
changed. A list of all the things
hushed up by the Milwaukee papers
in one year for the benefit of the
Big Interests would be mighty excit-
ing reading.

Once in a while you get a chance
to see how the game works. Here
is a story from Will Irwin's fine se-
ries of articles on the press in Col-
lier's Weekly:

HURTING THE BANKS.

There is the "Leader" of Pitts-
burg. Journalism in the steel city
is not exactly militant; and I can
not give the "Leader" a wholly clean
bill of health. It has been a voice
in a great silence, but a husky and
blatant voice; and it has had its own
silences. Nevertheless, it has some-
times been the one true reporter of
bad conditions in Pittsburgh. And the
"Leader" had been advocating social
reforms inimical to the banks, from
one of which Mr. Moore, the owner,
had borrowed money. This was a

straight loan; he was paying interest,
and paying it on the notch.

WANTS SILENCE.

Nevertheless, the bank sent for
Moore. He found himself in a meet-
ing of twenty-five bankers. The chair-
man went straight to the point.
"Stop it!" he said. "If you don't,
none of us will take care of you." That
is, the bank would foreclose; and no
other bank would issue Moore a
loan. He had the alternative of
feiture or silence.

"You may break me," answered
Moore. "It is in your power. You
can't keep me from writing. Gentle-
men, my signature to an article is
worth some attention. And if you
force me out, I shall have just enough
money left to print and distribute a
handbill. I'll drop it in every door-
way, I'll paste it on every fence; and
it will be the most interesting read-
ing ever offered the city of Pitts-
burg." He left the meeting, he con-
tinued his policy, and he heard noth-
ing further from the bankers.

OFTEN IN MILWAUKEE.

How many a newspaper must have
lived through such a drama—only
with a different climax! For when
the publisher lies down, swallows his
dose, and keeps the friendship of the
powers, we do not hear about it.
Alone, the experienced journalist,
compensated not only of publishable
news but of unpublishable informa-

tion, sees the change in policy, re-
members where the newspaper got
its money, and, by putting two and
two together, knows what he can not
prove.

Milwaukee is no better and no
worse than other cities so far as
the daily press is concerned.

There is here the same kind of a
corporation, tax-dodger press as is
found in New York, Chicago, Denver,
San Francisco—all the way across
America.

DAILY PRESS IS A CLUB.

The same kind of a campaign of
lies, suppression of news and color-
ing of news is carried on here against
the Social-Democrats as in the case
of Tom Johnson, Golden Rule Jones,
Ben Lindsey, and like men, in their
cities.

It is simply a case of Big Business
against the people. Big Business
owns or controls the newspapers.
The daily press is a club.

WANTED: A REAL NEWS- PAPER.

Until the people have their own
newspapers, they will not know the
truth.

A live daily newspaper, telling the
truth during the past twelve years,
would have forced a three cent fare
on the street railways. It would have
compelled a rate of fifty cents on gas.
It would have exposed tax dodging

Why We Must Have a Daily Newspaper

The Milwaukee Leader Will Battle for the
Interests of the Tollers

BY VICTOR L. BERGER.

Every movement, every class interest and every political party, in order
to succeed, must have a mouthpiece to give expression to its aims. This
is inevitable in a democracy. The capitalist class realized this a long
time ago. Therefore the press today, particularly the daily press, is
virtually in the hands of the capitalist class.

And there can be no doubt that the capitalist class is successful as a
class.

The paramount capitalist influence over the daily press has of course
been helped by the economic conditions themselves.

The modern daily paper has become a great capitalist institution,
like a big factory, requiring a large amount of capital—machinery, raw
materials and ready cash. The weekly payroll and outlay in general
for white paper and news agencies for a modern daily are enormous—
the annual budget for some of the New York papers amounts to five
or six million dollars. All of this presupposes a large capital.

Therefore the ownership of all the big daily papers is naturally capi-
talistic.

Railroads, gas companies, public service corporations in general,
and mine owners, lumber barons, pulp manufacturers, tanners, packers
and other big capitalists either own papers outright and openly, or they
own them through some "dummy," who is put up as the "publisher."

For instance, the ownership of the Milwaukee Sentinel and of the
Milwaukee Free Press is well known, while the ownership of some other
dailies is only suspected. The ownership of the Chicago Tribune and
the Chicago American is well known—while the ownership of the Inter-
Ocean is only suspected.

However, in every instance the policy is virtually the same.

And papers like the New York Times or the Chicago Daily News,
while not owned by public service corporations or trusts, are no less
capitalistic and anti-social than the New York Sun which is owned
by J. Pierpont Morgan.

Besides this, there are many other ways in which capitalism controls
newspapers—for instance, through advertisements, loans in banks,
mortgages, etc.

All of this has been known well for many years to even a casual
observer.

Moreover, all these daily papers do not even pretend to stand for
anything but the present capitalistic system.

And it is rather ridiculous to even expect of them that they will
take care of the class interest of the working class. And it is even more
ridiculous to expect of them that they will give the Socialist party and
the Socialist propaganda a fair show and a fair hearing.

Why should they?

We want to abolish the present capitalist system—which includes
the interests of the owners of these papers—and we always say so openly.
Whenever these papers printed our news, they did so in order to
hold their Socialist readers—and naturally these papers printed as little
as possible.

They stand for the present capitalist system and say so openly. We
want to abolish it. Now why should we turn around and get angry be-
cause they do not assist us?

If the Social-Democratic party of Milwaukee wants a mouthpiece—
the Social-Democratic party cannot expect the Sentinel, the Free Press,
Journal or any other capitalist sheet in Milwaukee to be that mouthpiece.

Socialists must have their own daily paper. This has been the expe-
rience of every Socialist party the world over. And that will be the expe-
rience of the Socialists in this country.

We cannot expect our mortal enemies to praise the Socialist adminis-
tration, or do it justice—or to help the working class to gain political
power.

But judging from the enthusiasm and the vigor shown by the move-
ment of Milwaukee, The Milwaukee Leader will be the first great news-
paper success for the people in this country.

The Milwaukee movement which has broken the ice politically and
has elected the first Socialist municipal administration of any large city
and has sent the first Socialist to Congress, will also establish the first
great Socialist daily in this country. It will be the first paper in Mil-
waukee that will give true expression to the wrongs and the fears of the
common people—as well as to their hopes and aspirations.

It will be the paper of the intelligent working class—and of every man
and woman striving for a political and industrial democracy.

and gotten bigger. Benefits from the
city and county government for the
people.

One live daily newspaper telling
the truth could have done this.

AGAINST THREE CENT FARES.

Not one daily paper of Milwaukee
has carried on a campaign of this
kind.

They are controlled by corporation
and tax dodging in crests so far that
it is useless to even expect that they
will fight for three cent fares, fifty
cent gas, and equalization of the tax
burden.

For these things The Milwaukee
Leader will fight and fight hard all
the time.

Contribute Your Mite to Give The Milwaukee Leader a Winning Sendoff

Rebuilt Remington Typewriters

for one-half of their real value

No. 6 and No. 7 Remingtons, rebuilt in our own factory, every machine is guaranteed. Our regular \$45.00 and \$50.00 machines at \$25.00. Order at once as we have only a few left of these machines at that price.

Milwaukee Typewriter Insp. Co.,

Cor. Mason St. and Broadway Milwaukee, W. S.

Milwaukee National Bank OF WISCONSIN

86 Michigan St., Corner East Water

CAPITAL, \$450,000.00
Surplus and Profit, \$150,000.00

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Suits, Overcoats and fine Furnishing goods for men and boys for Christmas at the very lowest prices.

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The Reliable Clothiers
Corner Tenthon Ave. and Center Str.

REMOVAL NOTICE
DR. FRANZ PFISTER
EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
1404 Majestic Bldg.
(Formerly 700 3rd St.)

West Side Haberdashery
UNION-MADE GOODS
Suits, Hats, etc.
1513 Vliet Street

Philosophy of High Buildings

TO THE EDITOR: Are high buildings harmful? Do not answer off hand for fear of making a mistake. True it is that undesirable conditions usually exist where high buildings have been erected.

Does the swelling of your cheek cause neuralgia, or does neuralgia cause the swelling? Ask your physician. He will tell you that swellings are the natural effect of several diseases. While the swelling is usually undesirable, to prohibit it would create a useless contention. Or, to allow a certain amount of swelling, would simply add to the confusion. The harm to the individual is the conditions or circumstances which cause the swelling. When in pain the swelling usually relieves the pain.

Our social conditions and circumstances work very much to the same way. A high building is near a social condition. Has it not occurred to you that it is easier and cheaper to travel up and down by means of elevators than to travel a distance on streets by means of street cars?

If this were not true, buildings would not increase in height in ratio to the increased congestion of traffic. The fact of the matter is that sky scrapers are the result of economic causes, which will never be overcome by prohibition. When you prohibit an effect and overlook the cause you are wasting energy and temper. It is to the interest of every citizen to co-operate in an effort to eliminate the cause. But to prohibit the effect, we find ourselves contending with each other's individual interests, which are never decided by any other rule than "might is right."

This should not be countenanced. If a sixteen story building is bad and harmful, why isn't an eight story building half as bad? And if the sixteen story building does much harm, why should we tolerate one that does less harm. If it be a fact that the height of a building is the cause of harm, are not one story buildings proportionately harmful? And if we believe this, can we consistently permit any buildings at all?

Some of our most vitalizing streets have no high buildings facing them. Some attempt has been made to figure out a ratio for the height of the building to the width of a street to determine its vitalizing effect. This is a joke, although many do not know when to laugh.

Two wrongs do not make a right. As most of our streets are inefficient in their arrangement now, it is a serious matter to use them as a basis of calculation in regulating buildings.

When our street planning becomes properly systematized and so assessed as to direct community values (carefully separated, from individual's equity) to the city treasury, the height of buildings will regulate itself by natural cause and effect as trees grow and individuals develop.

As for health and comfort, offices in high buildings are much more desirable than in the old fashioned low buildings. These buildings are villages in themselves. Their means of traffic and communication, light and air, is far superior to existing conditions in low buildings. In the high buildings the individual has worked out plans for relief in his clientele and profit to himself where the city should have done some planning for universal welfare. It becomes a city government to prohibit an individual from helping himself as best he can when coping with bad conditions for which the city as a whole is responsible. We hear complaint entered in opposition to the high buildings because they make canons of the streets, the same people who object to the canons advocating subways or tunnels and countenance sub-cellars as well. Did it ever occur to you that if all the low buildings were cleared away, leaving only the conspicuously few high ones further apart, that living and doing business would be more satisfactory? Please do not understand me to be advocating high buildings or to condemn low buildings. The fundamental cause of much of our trouble is due to congestion, and that can only be remedied by an adequate system of arterial highways properly built. Until such a system with its center for radial traffic ways, with numerous subsidiary centers for distribution of commodities, and neighborhood social and economic comfort and convenience, we can never get our city in a sanitary, moral and thrifty condition. Let us not waste energy in preventing good buildings going up. We need all the energy we have in promoting those conditions which will make better living easier to attain. Then undesirable buildings will not be profitable whether tall or short; consequently will not be built. Remember, that the height of a building is but one of several factors which enter into good city planning, and you will surely go wrong by trying to enforce an arbitrary rule independent of circumstances that make the building desirable.

C. B. WHITNALL.

City and Street Railway Company Are Partners

In the operation of a street railway, the City and the operating company are partners.

As in any other business, the benefits which either party to this partnership can derive from it depend upon the results of the business.

The success of this business, like any other, depends upon the intelligent effort and consideration which the partners give to it, and the extent to which they work together for their mutual good.

The one great purpose of the partnership is to furnish transportation for the People. If it were not for this public need there would be no street railway.

For the purposes of supplying this need the City contributes to the resources of the partnership the restricted use of certain portions of the streets, bridges and other public thoroughfares.

The Company provides all of the capital and takes all of the financial risks. It contributes its managerial ability, its technical skill and experience and the services of its employees.

The Company bears all the responsibility and does all the work. Yet, the City is not a "silent" partner by any means. It takes an active part in directing the Company's affairs.

The City shares in the financial proceeds of the Company's business. Not only that; it determines what its own share shall be and collects it by means of special taxes and other levies in addition to the regular taxes assessed against other business enterprises. Such taxation is a burden upon the business.

The greatest benefit that the People can derive from the operation of the street railway is in the transportation service furnished. The better the service, the more the People will profit by the City's partnership with the Company.

For this reason the business success of the Company and the quality of its service should be the first consideration with the City as well as the Company. There should be close co-operation, and other considerations should not be permitted to interfere with efficiency of the service.

The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company

Wisconsin State Organization

E. H. Thomas, Brisbane Hall, 528 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis., state secretary, to whom news and other matters of this department should be sent.

BEAVER DAM.—Comrade Rae Weaver writes as follows: "We had two very successful meetings on Monday and Tuesday evenings of last week with Comrade Ameringer as speaker, and his forceful and unique method of bringing out his points has left a very favorable impression of Socialism in this city within the last year, which we will bring results for our party in the future. One year ago, it was very hard to get any Socialist literature or posters in any of our business places, while now the people are anxious to read and will allow us to put bills in their show windows and hang them up in bar rooms. Of course, we yet meet some who are very bitter toward us, but they feel that the underlying sentiment is getting so strong for Socialism, that they fear to treat us with scorn, for now they do not know who is who is not, leaning our way, and if they tear down our bills, and destroy our literature, it may be the cause of their losing one or more good customers. The splendid showing by the Socialists in the last election, has got all the old party politicians sitting up and taking notice, and if our comrades win the election in Los Angeles December 5, it will be a shock that will be hard for some of them to survive. It may bring them to a realization that the Republican and Democratic parties have at last been driven behind the mask that they, the colored hands and went down together, and that the laborer has won a glorious victory for his rights.

With the same grand chorus sung from New York, Ohio and California—"on to victory"—we can expect great gains in the election next year."

KAUKAUNA.—Comrade Henzinger has organized a branch in Kaukauna which promises to do good earnest work in that locality. We have never had a branch in Kaukauna and the organization of this new branch is one of the signs of the times—a proof that the Social-Democratic Party is marching on.

SHEBOYGAN.—The Sheboygan County News contains the following notice: "Oscar Ameringer of Oklahoma, one of the ablest exponents of the Socialist doctrine ever heard in this locality, spoke for two hours last Thursday evening in the large room adjoining the City Hotel to an audience that filled all available space. Mr. Ameringer is a pleasant and yet forceful speaker and interest in his lecture did not lag for a moment. His arguments were exhaustive and logical and he presented the principles of Socialism in a clear, clean and concise manner. His discourse was sprinkled with just enough of humor to make it interesting, yet altogether it was full of wholesome food for serious thought concerning the future welfare of the republic. It would do all the people good to hear such a lecture about once a week, until some of the cardinal principles of Socialism are made available in the conduct of the government. Some time in the near future it is probable that Mr. Ameringer will speak in the Woodman opera house when he should be greeted by a full house."

FOUNTAIN CITY.—Comrade Ulrich Fried, one of our members-at-large, has ordered 1,000 state bulletins for distribution. If all our members-at-large would do likewise, they would soon build up strong Socialist movements in many of our unorganized towns.

STANLEY.—Comrade Herman Motor has ordered 250 Voice of the People. He expresses his approval of this method of converting people to our cause.

LAKE NEBAGAMON.—Comrade Martin of Lake Nebagamon thinks our Voice of the People is great. He asked for 200 copies.

BERLIN.—The comrades at Berlin reported a big success at the Ameringer

meeting. Collection over \$8.00.

OSCEOLA.—Comrade Staples of Osceola has this to say: "We want speakers here as often as one comes to this section of the state. We will give him a good hearing. Put us on the state for lectures at any time." This is the spirit that will win.

TOWN OF BROWNING.—Comrade That of Branch 1 of Browning wants his neighbors to read more. He says there is a big bill between the Town of Browning and Medford city where all the farmers with a head will have to stop and read their horses. There is a lot of time to read them and he is going to see to it that they get something for their minds while the horses are resting.

MARSHFIELD.—Comrade A. H. Warnecke from Marshfield suggests a systematic distribution of literature. Marshfield comrades have just finished the mailing of 900 of Comrades Berger's speech on the tariff and propose to stick to this method of agitation until the people are better educated and willing to listen to lectures.

SHEBOYGAN FALLS.—Comrade J. H. Severin reports on the condition of the workmen in Sheboygan County as follows:

"Today I met a workman who told me that he recently saw a striking time when 165 men were laid off by a molding and enamelware shop. Men of about 35 to 40 years of age with a family and the earnings of a week wicker looking into their faces and out of a job. I am told that some of them shed tears and fairly begged to be kept on their job but to no avail, they were turned out, with the promise that many more were soon to follow. This and with somewhat similar conditions in other shops will mean that in many working people's homes there will be Thanksgiving day with nothing to be thankful for, and a Merry Xmas that will be spent in misery."

Such is the reward of bankrupt capitalism for its loyal toilers of the working class.

APPLAUSE MADE TO ORDER
(TO THE EDITOR.)

Did you ever hear of anything like it before? And especially to think of it coming from a Jesuit school, where one would naturally think they would keep out of political campaigning, etc! The joke lies upon the audience at the Auditorium the night Big Bill Taft excused himself for his blunders, and the readers of the dailies the next day. They were overjoyed to think of the big "hit" Taft made and the great applause he won, which filled the Auditorium again and again. Taft could hardly get a word in edgeways without applause coming from the balconies and gradually working over the rest of the crowd, who carried it on, delighting all over themselves to think of the big hit made. But, then, we cannot blame the common people. Ordinarily they never stop to think of the way and wherefor, for if they did the old parties might suffer for it.

Now comes the inside information. A portion of the students at Marquette University were instructed by a certain priest that it was our duty to start the applause and keep it up. The introductory speech was even read to the students, who received several drills on when and where to applaud. Some of the students even had their "cries" on paper to know when to applaud, for fear they would make a mistake and applaud at the wrong time! The students were advised that if the audience lagged in spirit and enthusiasm they were to "pump" it into them. Cannot you see it was a political put-up job, which the old parties are never a bit bashful in stooping to?

Well, the Marquette students, some three or four hundred, massed themselves on both sides of the speakers and near the front. The rest, you know, except that if you remember the applause always started up in the balconies, and generally died there, too.

In face of all this, the next morning we were advised, "Taft wanted to see us this afternoon." Well, the entire student body filled the streets at the appointed time and we even had the student band to welcome him. But, sorry to say, Taft changed his mind. He couldn't have wanted to see us, for he flitted by in his auto without stopping before the big crowd of students. It was a case of "now you see him, and now you don't."

After all, it seems funny that he would expose his head to the cold, but, then, who wouldn't when you are flirting for votes?

Do Who Knows.

WORKINGMAN'S FURNITURE FIRE INSURANCE.

The local branch held a well attended half annual meeting Sunday afternoon at Singer's headquarters, 300 Fourth Street. The report of the financial secretary of the central society and the report of the local branch were read; 1,288 new members were initiated, and 449 members received the payment of their fire losses in the total sum of \$4,895.00. The number of members is now 25,193, insured for the total sum of \$13,797,600. The local branch has 197 members, all insured for the aggregate sum of \$116,300.00. The following agitation committee has been elected: Adolf Heungmann, 528 Chestnut street; Paul C. Fischer, 1060 Fifth

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House, 8 rooms and bath, gas and electric light, set of laundry tubs, laundry chutes, cement floor, furnace heat, everything up-to-date, also chicken coop. Lot, 30x120, alley. Asphalt pavement. One block north of north entrance of Washington Park. Price \$4,500. Part cash, balance to suit. L. STAUFF, 4307 Kirling Place.

WANTED

WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition, 82x20 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—BRANCHES and other societies to purchase their own and Schafkopf, Secor Cards, bearing the union label, from us. Fifty cents a dozen. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING, 278-330 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE

RECEIPT BOOKS, 50 in a book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc., 15c each, or two for 25c. Social Democratic Pub. Co., 278-330 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis.

WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER—For the use of Social-Democratic Branches: 100 warrants in a book for 25c. Social-Democratic Publishing Co., 278-330 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis.

BRANCHES: We can now furnish you with 100 Orders on Treasurer, bound, with stamp only 25c. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING, 278-330 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Let us take care of your printing troubles; that's our particular business. Give us an idea of what you want and we'll do the rest. You'll be pleased. Address The Co-operative Printery, 528-530 Chestnut street, Milwaukee.

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We believe you would not! Now then---If you were offered a suit of Clothes, or an Overcoat at \$15.00 by your right hand neighbor, and your left hand neighbor offered you the same thing or as good a value for \$10.00 WHICH DO YOU THINK YOU WOULD BUY?

Would you THROW AWAY the Five Dollars, or GIVE it to your right hand neighbor---NOT IF YOU KNEW IT!

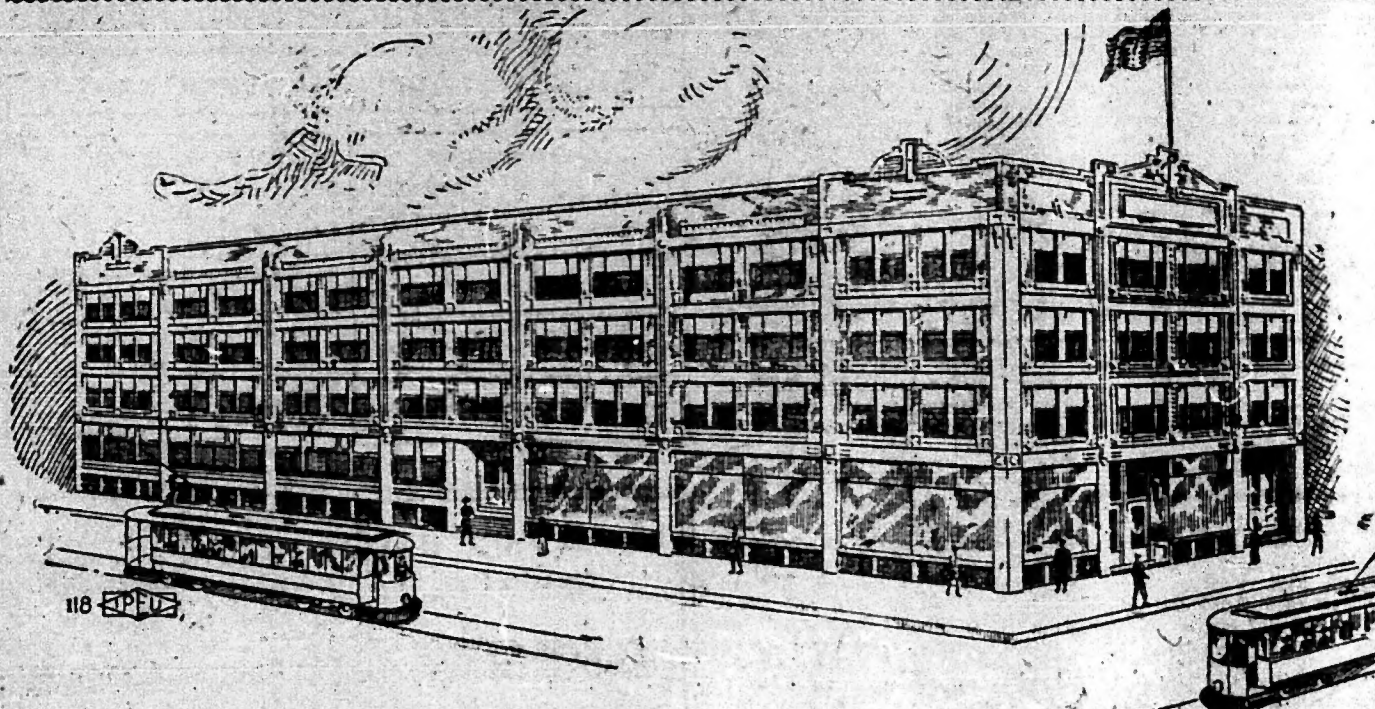
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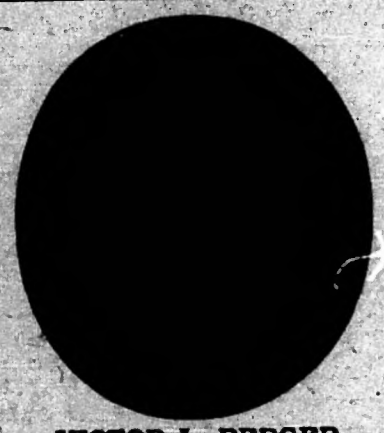
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FIFTY of the best and most striking editorials, on fifty different subjects by Victor L. Berger, which have appeared in the Social-Democratic Herald during the past ten years, will soon be printed in book form.

These editorials were the greatest factor in revolutionizing working class, public opinion in Milwaukee which resulted in the capture of the city and county of Milwaukee, and sent fourteen Socialists to the Wisconsin State Legislature and the author to Congress.

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The keynote to this volume is **Working Class Education and Enlightenment and Class Solidarity on the Economic and Political field of action.**

Tricks of the Press Explained

Newspaper Man Tells How Game of Making Public Opinion is Carried On

Because a news article stands in cold, black type on a page of white paper, and is read by thousands on thousands of people, some newspaper readers think that it must be true. These readers feel that it is almost impossible for a lie—a cold, calm lie—to be written out, then set up in type, then run off on a press, and then delivered into thousands of homes.

Yet this is just the thing that does happen. That is just what Milwaukee daily newspapers do and it is what the daily newspapers of all the other large cities do when it is for the good of the business interests that own the papers.

Read these facts. They are from a book by H. G. Creel. The name of the book is "Tricks of the Press." Creel writes from experience. He has been staff member of the Chicago Tribune and other big newspapers. From his statements, you can judge for yourself whether you are swindled by your newspapers.

HIRED MEN WRITE NEWS YOU READ.

Don't imagine for one minute that the labor editor suffers any delusions as to why he is a "labor editor." He knows that he's a decoy. And right here I want to say a word in justice to the hired newspaper man—the reporter and the editor.

You know that for \$25 a week a reporter will go to work on a republican paper; in that capacity he'll write with all the force at his command, declaring that everything politically righteous and holy is to be found within the republican party—and nowhere else.

And for a raise of \$5 a week he'll walk right across the street and say the same thing about the democrats. Then for \$5 more he'll go to a third paper right around the corner and repeat the dose, this time about a so-called independent party or candidate.

NEWSPAPER MEN HONEST. In the face of this I solemnly declare to you that the newspaper men are honest. He's sincere. He has his work to do and he does it. Then why does he change his politics so readily? I'll tell you. Long ago the newspaper men learned that whether he worked for a democratic, a republican or an independent league newspaper he was working for the same gang—he was working for capitalism. We follow on the papers of republican and democratic newspapers owned and edited by the same men.

LAUGH AT REFORMERS. They're bound to win. They play both ends against the middle. And you're the middle. The little petty reforms that set you wild don't ease the newspaper men in the course of his work of hundreds of them past him in review. All of them end in the same trap. He's seen it time and again. He knows for certain that there is a class which makes and a class which takes. He's paid to tell you differently, but watch his work and his life and you'll see he realizes that society is divided into two camps—producers and exploiters. The exploiters happen to own the newspaper, the machinery with which he must work. His lot, as a hired man, is cast with them. But he is not deceived as to their purpose or honesty. Therefore, he has no political convictions.

NEWSPAPER MEN'S POLITICS. If you could get a true census of American newspaper men you'd find that about two per cent, the cubs, actually believe in and support the old parties. About 28 per cent are Socialists. Seventy per cent are anarchists. They've grown tired and disgusted with the bunco game of capitalist politics. And they're philosophical anarchists.

SUPPOSE STRIKE IS CALLED. That is one kind of war. Here's another: You know that most large papers employ labor editors. It's their business to collect and write news of interest to union men and women. By means of this simple trick, members of organized labor are deceived into supporting and lending their intelligence to the capitalist press. If you want to know the true status of your local newspapers' love for organized labor—I'm speaking now of those papers which employ labor editors and are "friendly" to organized labor—let a strike be called here tomorrow.

Do you know what would happen?

HOW DO YOU LIKE IT?

You didn't want war with Spain. But the Sugar Trust did. It wanted a change in the duty on raw sugar. So this is what happened. The Sugar Trust furnished the money, the newspapers furnished the war—and you furnished the boys. None of this audience owns sugar refineries. You don't draw dividends from the sugar industry. Therefore you had no interest in that war. But the capitalist press tricked you into it, held you there and slaughtered your sons by the thousands.

PUTTING ON SOFT PEDAL. The cub's story comes to the managing editor. He is in touch with the publisher. He knows that the publisher does not wish such a story in the columns. He promptly lays it aside. And at the close of that day's business he calls this young cub to his desk and tells him as gently as possible: "In the future put the soft pedal on traction stories. We can't use them. The old man's in it."

That's a frequent remark in a newspaper office. "The old man's in it." After a few experiences of this sort the cub begins to understand. And the "truth" to him comes to mean: "Those things which do not conflict with the business interests of my newspaper." He has become a second reflection of the economic interests with which his paper is identified. And yet he's hired to tell the truth.

H. G. Creel.

The Campaign of 1912 Now On

An Open Letter to Socialist Agitators, Lecturers, Literature Agents and All Interested in Pushing Socialist Propaganda and Educational Literature

Dear Comrades: You all realize that one of the necessities in your work is good pamphlet literature. I will stake my reputation as a judge of propaganda and educational literature that the three following named new pamphlets, which I have selected out of a score or more will fill the bill during the 1912 campaign better than anything else you can get.

"United States Constitution and Socialism" First. "The United States Constitution and Socialism," by Silas Hood, is a ten-cent pamphlet that is destined to open the eyes of hundreds of thousands of American workingmen as to the true history of how a few capitalists get control of the United States government and almost everything else in the country worth having. This pamphlet is written in a style that any one who can read can understand. It is also got up in a style that any one who reads at all will read it and urge his friends to read it, which is a great recommendation for pamphlets designed to circulate among workingmen.

"The Menace of Socialism" Second, the pamphlet entitled "The Menace of Socialism," covers one of the most interesting phases of the controversy as to whether Socialism is a menace to humanity or is destined to be the greatest boon to the human race. The ablest and best organized opponent of Socialism in the world is the Catholic Church.

The ablest and fairest spokesman for the great historic church on this subject is Father Gasson of the Society of Jesus. He recently delivered a lecture in Faneuil hall, Boston, on the subject which is the title of this pamphlet, "The Menace of Socialism."

James F. Carey's Reply The well-known Socialist legislator, lecturer and party worker, James F. Carey, replied to Father Gasson in the same hall, and largely to the same audience a short time later.

"The Menace of Socialism," therefore, presents to the reader the view

point of the ablest opponent of Socialism together with the reply thereto, by an able, true and scholarly member of the Socialist party of long standing and experience.

I suggest that you get at least a sample of these three pamphlets and look them over. I have sold Socialist literature from the platform, soapbox and through the Socialist papers for the past twelve years. I am acquainted with most everything that is printed in English on the subject of Socialism, and I have picked those three out of dozens of others to be the three "winners"—best sellers from now until the close of the campaign of 1912.

Judge for Yourself I feel sure that they are destined to open the eyes and minds of hundreds

of thousands of people who are looking for light. Send 25 cents and we will mail you one of each, or send 75 cents for a dozen mailed. Or send \$5 per hundred, all of one kind or assorted, as you desire.

Subscribe for The Milwaukee Leader and order a sample of these "three winners," and get in line for the campaign of 1912.

A. W. Mason.

ARE YOU "SEEING THINGS?"

Are you one of the fools or one of the wise ones? You have seen the magic man on the stage. He shows you the hat, the empty. Then he takes a rabbit, four apple pips and a lot of baby's underfoot out of the hat you saw was empty.

Your Milwaukee press works the same kind of tricks. They try to make you think you see things you don't see at all. Read that once more and you will understand just what is what.

The Only Way Out In practice, the capitalist can be no better, and is usually no worse, than the system he is to be better than. If he attempts to be better than the system, the system simply crushes him and eliminates him from the business world as unfit to survive. The collective ownership of the means of production and distribution of wealth is the only way out of the jungle which crushes all our better instincts.

Said President Elliot of Harvard, December, 1910, after a visit to the Milwaukee City Hall: "I do not know about the accuracy of some of their theoretical views. I think of their theoretical views as accurate names. But they seem to have a true conception of honest municipal government, not for their own benefit, nor for the benefit of any class, but for the common good."

Let us be such as help the life of the future.—Zoroaster.

Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS—BRISBANE HALL
TELEPHONE—GRAND 4426

Meetings on 1st and 3d Wednesday (8 P. M.)
Brisbane Hall

OFFICERS:

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Recording Secretary—JOHN M. BROPHY, 314 Twenty-ninth Street.
Secretary—EMIL BRODIE, 1056 Eighteenth Street.
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EXECUTIVE BOARD—Henry Ruppel, Walter S. Fisher, John J. Handley, William Coleman, Edmund Meina, Frank King, M. Weisensee.

LABEL SECTION—Meetings second and fourth Thursday evenings, Brisbane Hall.
Chairman, William Haller; Vice-Chairman, M. H. Whitaker; Treasurer, J. Reichert; Secretary, H. J. Bock, 3118 Twenty-ninth Street.
BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL—Meetings second and fourth Thursday evenings, Brisbane Hall.
Corresponding Secretary, Fred Heier, Brisbane Hall; Financial Secretary, Henry Ruppel, Brisbane Hall. Chartered by A. F. of L. R. Dept.

THE UNION LABEL continues to stand for "A Noble Manhood, a More Beautiful Womanhood and a Happier Childhood." The courts have not yet taken from us the right to employ this means to the end—labor's freedom. While we may, let us **USE ITS POWER**



Painters Hold National Election by Referendum

An election for officers of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America will take place in December. It is attracting a great deal of attention among labor men in general, for more reasons than one. It is claimed by members prominent in the Painters' union, that their last convention, which was held in Cincinnati, December 1909, was largely dominated by the Madden gang of Chicago, as evidenced by the fact that his henchmen, John H. Finan, was elected first Vice-President. And further that George F. Hedrick, who is now up for re-election as General President, was elected by the same influence.

The Chicago local, of which John H.

Finan is a member, local 147, is about as reactionary as they are to be found. Finan is said to be representative of his local union. The progressive members of the Painters' union are alive to the kind of men who have been representing them officially for the past two years and are active in their efforts to defeat them.

Charles Laumert of St. Louis who is opposing Hedrick for the office of General President, is well and favorably known in labor circles, having been active in the St. Louis movement for many years, both in the Federation of Labor and the Painters' union. He has the solid support of the progressive element of the Painters and is in line with the advance movement of

labor. The defeat of Finan for re-election as First Vice-President is almost conceded, he being opposed by one of the strongest men in the Brotherhood of Painters, Otto Damm of Local 194 Chicago. This local union has the distinction of being the largest in the Brotherhood, with a membership of 2000.

Among others whom the progressives are supporting to defeat the old machine, is listed A. J. McKeon of Bridgeport, Conn., for Second Vice-President, Wm. Rodriguez of Chicago for delegate to the A. F. of L. Convention 1912-13 and Herman Jenson of Davenport, Iowa, for delegate to the Building Trades department.

wear Makers' union and signed agreements for one year. A great number of contractors also have signed agreements and the trade is now practically at peace.

Employment Bureau's Success

St. Paul, Minn.—The state free employment bureau in this city broke all records for the month of October in both the women's and men's departments, showing a big increase over 1911. In St. Paul and Minneapolis combined employment was found for 3,540 men and 1,691 women. The employment office at Duluth found employment for 1,440.

Child Welfare

Sleep

It is not necessary nor desirable that the baby should be rocked to sleep. Rocking is a bad habit easily acquired but hard to break. The same is true of walking the floor with the child, giving it a rubber nipple or "dint" to suck, and all other devices for putting it to sleep.

If the room has a very dim light which is shaded from the baby's eyes and the baby's hunger is satisfied, the clothing dry and smooth under the child, it will form the habit of going to sleep without any further attention being paid to it.

It is not necessary that the mother should sit and sing the baby to sleep, or tell stories to older children until they are too tired to listen. The singing and stories have their place but not as sleep producers. If the baby goes to sleep and wakes up with a cry, or is restless and uneasy, the mother should try and find the cause. Quiet, peaceful sleep is a sign of good health, and disturbed sleep may be caused by one of many different conditions.

If a bottle-fed baby's sleep is disturbed this is probably the result of over-feeding. If the breast-fed baby is restless it is more likely that the food is insufficient. If the child has been fed frequently at night it is encouraged in its restlessness. The mother should remember that after a baby is three months old it is not necessary to feed it between nine or ten at night and five or six in the morning. In fact many babies are trained to do without a feeding between these hours after the third week. When the infant wakes up or becomes restless at night, if the mother will give it a sip or two of water, turn it over and smooth the clothing under it, it is likely to go to sleep without any further trouble. If the child is excited in any way just before it is put in its crib or shortly after, it is not in a condition to fall into a quiet sleep.

Some Questions Answered

TO THE EDITOR:—Where is the nearest night school to Prairie and Sixth street, or Chestnut and Sixth street? [Ans.—Eighth and Sycamore streets.]

What nights do they have and what hours? [Ans. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday from 7 to 9 p. m.] Do they teach reading, writing, spelling, history, geography, the English language and composition work? [Ans. Yes.]

Will the arithmetic cover a review of all the different principles such as fractions, decimals and percentage? [Ans.—Yes.]

Where is the Swanne river? Mention source, month and through what states does it flow. [Ans.—The Swanne river (correct spelling: Swanee) rises in Clinch county, Georgia, flows south into Florida, and empties into the Gulf of Mexico, flowing between LaFayette and Levy counties.] Herald Reader.

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News of Organized Labor

Conducted by Walter S. Fisher

Address all Communications to Room 206 Brisbane Hall

Duluth, Minn. The strike of the men employed by the Zenith Dredge company has been settled satisfactorily to both sides to the controversy. There were about 80 men effected and the settlement concedes the union shop and other conditions asked for. The men are all members of the International Longshoremen's union.

Boilermakers On Strike.

Dunkirk, N. Y. J. A. Franklin, president of the International Boilermakers and Helpers' union, by authority of the local unions at Dunkirk, Schenectady, Richmond, Pittsburgh and Montreal, has promulgated a strike order against all of the plants of the American Locomotive company. Approximately 2,500 men are involved in the controversy.

Telegraphers Get Increase.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers have been notified that all operators, telegraphers and agents on the New York Central lines have been granted an increase in wages. The increase beginning November 15. More than 6,000 men are benefited.

San Diego, Cal.—Circulars have been sent into the eastern states from this city stating that there was a shortage of men in the building crafts. This statement is untrue and not in accord with the facts, there being no extra work at this time.

High Water Mark Reached

The increase in membership of the American Federation of Labor during the fiscal year, 1911, with the addition of 51,300 members which came with the affiliation of the Western Federation of Miners, forced the average paid up and reported membership up to 1,736,735. This is an increase of 104,623 over the membership of 1910, and 80,335 members over the previous high water mark of 1914. The American Federation of Labor today has the largest membership ever in its history, is physically stronger, its effectiveness greater and its prospects for the coming year most flattering.

Textile Workers Affiliated

The United Textile Workers of America at their last convention took action to affiliate with the International Federation of Textile Workers Association. The membership of the International Federation is approximately 430,000, with headquarters in England.

Shovel Workers Win Strike.

Charlottesville, Pa.—An amicable adjustment has been reached in the trouble at the Hussy-Burns Shovel plant, which resulted in the factory being almost entirely closed down for a few days. The trouble has been adjusted by T. E. Flynn, General Organizer for the American Federation of Labor, J. P. McGinley and John Ferry, and the men have returned to work.

Engineers Want Increase.

Rossmore, Va.—The general committee of the Locomotive Engineers on the Norfolk & Western have presented a higher wage scale and a new code of rules. Other organizations have gained higher wages, but the engineers waited until all the other adjustments had been made, but now ask that their wages be increased.

Hot Mills Closed Down.

Sharon, Pa.—Twenty-three of the seventy hot mills of the Sharon and Newcastle Works of the American Steel and Tin Plate Company have been closed down, and 14,000 men are thrown out of employment.

Strike Settled.

Winnipeg.—It is reported that the coal strike which has been in effect in Alberta and British Columbia during the past eight months has been settled, the men having gained a ten per cent increase. The new minister of the interior is being given credit for effecting the settlement.

Clerks Get Salary Raise

Washington.—Several hundred clerks employed by the Southern Railway company of this city, have been granted an advance in salary, ranging from five to fifteen per cent, according to length of service, the increase taking effect November 1.

Taxicab Strike Ends

London.—The big taxicab strike in this city has been settled and the men are back on their machines. The employers have agreed to their terms pending a report by an arbitration commission.

Refuse to be Strikebreakers

Fourteen boilermakers, not members of the Boilermakers' union, were offered jobs at Albany, N. Y., but upon arriving found they were to be used as strikebreakers. Although the men were without money they refused to go to work, having been deluded into coming to accept regular employment. A similar instance occurred

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UNFAIR—WAS IT?

The United States Supreme Court has sustained the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as including LABOR UNIONS. Complying with the terms of the decision, the "United Labor" heretofore appearing here, has been renamed.

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Milwaukee Co. Organization

Address all communications to E. T. Melms, County Organizer, Brisbane Hall, 528 Chestnut St., Milwaukee.

Comrades and sympathizers of the Social-Democratic party, attention. Do not fail to attend the Budget Exhibit at the Auditorium building, which closes tomorrow night, Sunday, December 3. Remember that this municipal exhibit is something you have never seen in the history of Milwaukee. It will pay you a hundred times to go. You will learn more there in one afternoon or evening, than you could in a college in three months. Bring your friends along with you. The exhibition is free to everybody and we want you all to come.

Comrade Anielewski, aided with the slides on the illustrated lectures, now used by Comrade Thompson, will give a free illustrated lecture at Andrewski's hall, 989 Eighth avenue, Wednesday evening at 8 P. M., December 7. All our Polish workingmen, friends, sympathizers and skeptical friends who are able to master the Polish language are urgently requested to attend. Admission free.

Do not forget the Ameringer lecture tomorrow night, December 3, at Brisbane Hall, Sixth and Chestnut streets, (third floor). Lecture will start promptly at 8 P. M. A discussion will follow the lecture.

The Twentieth Ward branch, S.-D. P., has arranged for a prize skat, schafskopf and elch tournament, to be held at Kettlemann's hall, Twenty-first and Center streets, Sunday afternoon, December 3, at 3 P. M. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

Comrade Oscar Ameringer has been engaged by the Social-Democratic County Central Committee to deliver three Sunday night lectures at Brisbane Hall, Sixth and Chestnut streets, December 3d, 10th, and 17th, respectively. His subjects for these lectures will be: "The Outline of Social-Evolution," "Trusts and Monopolies," "Monopoly Illustrated by the Meat Trusts." Lectures will be held in the large Assembly hall, in the Brisbane building (third floor). In addition to the lectures, a musical program will be arranged for, and discussion will follow the lectures. Ad-

mission to these lectures is free, and we urgently request all readers of the paper and members of the organizations, also sympathizers and friends to attend without fail, as these lectures will not only be of an educational nature, but Comrade Ameringer is also known to be quite an entertainer. Therefore please do not forget the time, place and date.

Date Changed to December 17

The West Side Propaganda Club for Socialism has been obliged to change the date of their schafskopf party, as announced in last week's issue, owing to previous engagement of Eckelmann's hall. The card party will be held on Sunday afternoon, December 17, at 2:30 o'clock. This is the first entertainment for the benefit of the Ninth Ward branch, S.-D. P. The Hungarian Branch, S.-D. P., is making arrangements for a theatrical performance Sunday afternoon and evening, Dec. 3, at the Liedertafel hall, Seventh and Prairie streets. The proceeds of this performance will be used to build up their party headquarters, which are located at 389 Sixth street. Admission 15 cents; at the door 20 cents. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

COMRADES, ATTENTION!!

The Twenty-second Ward branch, S.-D. P., has arranged for a prize schafskopf tournament, to be held at Dornauf's hall, 2714 North avenue, Sunday afternoon, December 3. Many valuable prizes have been secured for the winners. All comrades, sympathizers and friends are most cordially invited to attend. Tickets 50 cts, including free refreshments.

Study Class in Socialism meets every Sunday morning, 9 o'clock, at Ethical Hall, 538 Jefferson street. Harvey Dee Brown, instructor. Open to students.

Sixteenth Ward Pie Social

If you want a nice, clean, lively time at small cost in good company, mark off Tuesday evening, December 5, for the Pie Social to be given in Schmidt's hall, 2601 State street, by the Sixteenth Ward branch. No admission will be charged and the modest sum of ten cents will secure a social cup of coffee and a piece of pie as good as mother used to make, if not better. The program will include piano solos by Miss Marguerite Kulsick, musical numbers by the Ameringer family, a farcical stunt by Comrade Mance and other features of entertainment calculated to make the old feel young and the young younger. The entertainment will close with a dance. A cordial welcome will be given to all who come. Don't forget the date.

Branch Meetings Held Next Week

SUNDAY
Eleventh Ward Polish Branch — Heim's hall, 794 Forest Home avenue.

Town of Lake Branch No. 1—246 Highland place, at 2 p. m.
Finnish Branch—382 Washington street.

Slovak Branch of Cudahy—Pahst hotel, 1211 Packard avenue.
Roumanian Branch — Heumann's hall, 526 Chestnut street, at 2 p. m.
Bohemian Branch—Bohemian hall, 652 Twelfth street.

MONDAY
Sixth Ward Branch—Buerki's hall, 601 Third street.

TUESDAY
Sixteenth Ward Branch—Schmidt's hall, 2601 State street.
Wauwatosa branch, at J. Koepfer's place, Thirty-seventh street between Cedar and State.

Silver Springs Branch — William Eschrich's place, town of Milwaukee.
South Side Women's Branch — Korch's hall, 653 Green avenue, 2 p. m.

West Milwaukee German Branch—Haerk's hall, Fortieth street and Bennett road, West Milwaukee.

WEDNESDAY
West Allis branch No. 2, at Beringer's hall, Fifty-first and National avenues.

THURSDAY
First Ward branch, at Richardson's hall, corner Brady street and Farwell avenue.

Fifth Ward Branch—382 Washington street.
Ninth Ward Branch—Odd Fellows' hall, Nineteenth and Vliet streets.

Eleventh Ward Branch—Meier's hall, Mitchell street and Muskego avenue.

Eighteenth Ward Branch—Century hall, 480 Farwell avenue.
Twenty-fourth Ward Branch—Zykowski's hall, 935 Muskego avenue.

Hungarian Cudahy Branch—Kohlhardt's hall, Cudahy.

South Side Women's Singing Society Aurora, at Meier's hall, Mitchell Street and Muskego avenue, 2 p. m.

Social-Democratic Coming Nation Club—Corner Oklahoma and Chicago avenues.

FRIDAY
Second Ward Branch — Brisbane hall, Sixth and Chestnut streets.

Third ward branch, at Ethical hall, 558 Jefferson street.
Seventh ward branch, at Guetz-

loff's hall, Teutonia avenue and Clarke street.

Eight Ward—Heim's hall, 794 Forest Home avenue.

Thirteenth Ward Branch — At Schmidt's hall, corner Third and Wright streets.

Fourteenth Ward branch, at Wojciekowski's hall, cor. Midland and Hayes avenues.

South Milwaukee branch, at Hilfrich's place, 1018 Milwaukee avenue.

Jewish Branch — Biermann's hall, Seventh and Walnut streets, third floor.

West Side Young People's Socialist League—Odd Fellows' hall, Nineteenth and Vliet streets.

Socialist Damenchor "Aurora"—At Schultz's hall, Eleventh avenue and Rogers street, from 2:30 to 4:30 p. m.

SATURDAY
Eighteenth Ward German Branch — Pleasant house, 979 North Water street.

Town of Lake No. 3—Charles Burmeister's hall, Howell avenue, end of Tippecanoe car line.

Hungarian Br., at 389 6th St.

Louis Post to Lecture.
"Politics and Womanhood" will be the subject of a lecture at the Unitarian church, Ogden ave. and Astor street, Friday evening, December 8, by Louis F. Post, editor of The Public, of Chicago. The lecture will be under the auspices of the Milwaukee branch of the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association. Admission will be free.

AT THE THEATERS

DAVIDSON—"Naughty Marietta"; "Thais"

Next week at the Davidson theater, Milwaukee, will be the red letter period for two of the most important engagements of the season are announced. The first, opening Sunday night will be the comic opera, "Naughty Marietta," with the celebrated grand opera prima donna, Emma Trentini, in the title role. Mile. Trentini needs no introduction, she has been recognized as one of the wonderful singers of the age.

For the latter half of the week Joseph M. Galtes' wonderful spectacular dramatic production of "Thais" will be the offering, with Tyrone Power, Constance Collier and Julian L'Estrange in the leading roles. A large company, a wonderful scenic production and a special orchestra are carried, the orchestra rendering as incidental to the piece the grand opera music. The engagement is for three nights with a Saturday matinee.

BIJOU—"The Boy Detective"

"The Boy Detective" which will appear at the Bijou tomorrow afternoon, Charles E. Blaney continues his famous character of Willie Live.

This play is sumptuously mounted and is presented by a large company of players. From a scenic standpoint some decidedly pretty stage pictures are shown, notably the upper and lower deck of a ship at sea, from which Willie Live makes his daring escape by leaping through a porthole. The play is a detective story, the main incident dealing with a band of express robbers finally run to earth by Willie Live. A bright vein of comedy is furnished and specialties of a high order are also among the features.

MAJESTIC—Vaudeville

Miss Valerie Bergere, one of the most accomplished actresses in vaudeville today, will be the topmost headline feature of the bill at the Majestic theater for the week beginning Monday afternoon when she will be seen at the head of her own company in Victor Smalley's striking playette, "Judgement." Cliff Gordon, one of the vaudeville's greatest entertainers, also will be seen here with his trimmable dialect monologue. Another hit of the bill will be Miss Willa Holt Wakefield in a series of song readings with which she delighted New York's "400." In addition to these three notable features there will be six others, with the Pathe Weekly Journal of world news event, to close the show as usual.

EMPERESS—Vaudeville.

The extraordinary engagement for next week at the Empress will be Cliff Berrae's comedy circus, "Bar-num & Bailey's Huge Armie Hit." See it, "you'll laugh till you cry." Other features are: Leo Welch and Company presenting "Levinaky's Old Shoes," Adler and Arline in "A New Idea," Media and Dorys, and Billy Windom. Moving pictures will bring this interesting program to a close.

CRYSTAL—Vaudeville

Saxe's own road show, a splendid show, composed of six big acts, will take the place of the Crystal's regular five-act bill next week. The headliner of this bill is none other than Edwin Keough, who made such a hit when he played here last January. This time, though, he comes with a big scenic and dramatic sensation, entitled, "A Vaudeville Surprise," which is said to be entirely different from anything that he has heretofore attempted.

STAR—Burlesque

The management of the Star theater announces for next week's attraction that old but always young, exquisite, bewitching and alluring head of burlesque troubadours—"The Cherry Blossoms." The scenery is all new and very elaborate, the management having gone to a great deal of expense to give the public a really grand production.

Among the varied features of this splendid organization will be the graceful posing of a group of beautiful Parisian models who will appear in a series of charming living pictures depicting some of the best gems of French art.

GAYETY—Burlesque

This week's offering at the Gayety theater beginning Sunday afternoon will be the "Passing Parade," exploited by Cliff Gordon and Bobby North.

In the cast there appear such well known burlesque artists as George Storry Fisher, James Rowland, the noted Irish comedian; Lew Dunbar, Lihy Blondell and others.

A singing and dancing chorus of forty-five girls and boys is one of the features. Another novelty is a scene showing a train in full motion. The train is equipped with a diner, through the windows of which the girls can be seen by the audience.

Bisquerelle—315 Chestnut

The visitors of the Bisquerelle will have a treat of the seasons of the year in an augmented musical program of special features. On Saturday and Sunday Potzner's Austrian-Hungarian String orchestra will render special music.

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